

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 997

JANUARY 5, 1889

THE  
**GRAPHIC.**  
AN  
ILLUSTRATED  
WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER.



STRAND

190

LONDON

PRICE NINEPENCE



# THE GRAPHIC

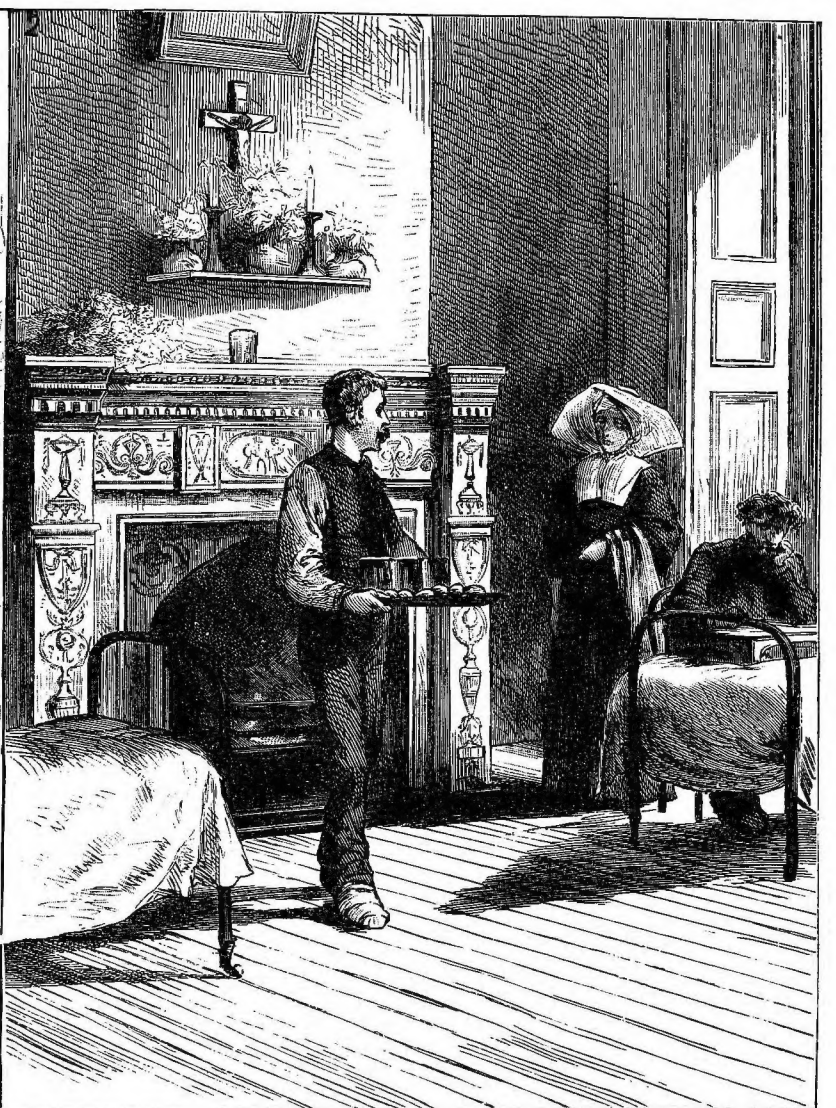
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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ÉDITION  
DE LUXE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889

TWO EXTRA  
SUPPLEMENTS [PRICE NINEPENCE  
By Post Ninepence Halfpenny]



1. The Dispensary

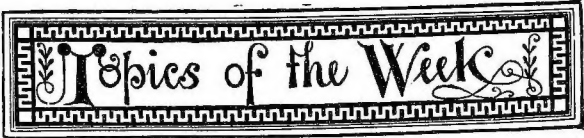
2. A Queen Anne Mantelpiece in a Ward

3. An Objection to the Bath

4. A Touching Incident

THE FIRST ITALIAN HOSPITAL IN LONDON—QUEEN'S SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY





**PEACE OR WAR IN 1889?**—This question is naturally forced upon us in the opening days of the New Year. Unhappily, it is impossible to feel confident that the answer must be given in favour of peace. The mere fact that so many vast standing armies exist, creates terrible dangers, since it is always possible that some Power or Powers may decide to strike a blow in the hope of getting rid of an intolerable burden. Then, the causes of International misunderstanding in South-Eastern Europe are as numerous as at any previous period, and one or other of them may suddenly lead to the gravest complications. The condition of France, too, gives rise to unpleasant forebodings. The influence of General Boulanger is rapidly increasing, and it is only too palpable that if he became supreme he might be glad to seize any opportunity of trying to strengthen his hold over the nation by endeavouring to win back its lost provinces. On the other hand, there are circumstances which make it not unreasonable to hope that war may, after all, be avoided. If France stood alone, she would hardly venture to attack Germany. General Boulanger's chance would come only if he were able to secure the alliance of Russia. But Russia, even if she were disposed to unite with France, is not physically ready for a great struggle. A Franco-Russian Alliance would be met by the Central European League, and this League is perhaps the strongest combination of States that the world has ever seen. It must also be remembered that, whatever may be General Boulanger's intentions, the bulk of the French people have no wish to enter upon hazardous military undertakings. This, indeed, may be said of the mass of the people in every European country, and the general dread of war may be expected to have some effect upon the decisions of the "Sovereigns and Statesmen" upon whom the issue immediately depends. Fortunately, there is at present in England no important division of opinion upon questions of foreign policy, and Lord Salisbury will have every motive to work steadily for the maintenance of peace. But his authority will be all the greater if, in the course of the year, he keeps constantly in view the urgent need for the strengthening of our defensive forces.

**IRISH PROSPECTS.**—There are two Irelands in existence, a political Ireland, and an industrial Ireland. In some respects their doings and aspirations are closely intermingled, but, on the whole, they deserve to be examined as two distinct entities. Political Ireland occupies an enormous space in the newspapers; aided by its English allies, it wastes the time of the House of Commons; and it refuses to be satisfied with anything short of Home Rule, which practically means independence. Industrial Ireland, from its very nature, makes less stir and show, but it has a history of its own, and its annals are really of much more importance than those of its noisy political analogue. There is an Ireland which is not engaged in attending proclaimed meetings, making truculent speeches, indulging in moonlighting raids, resisting evictions, and getting itself imprisoned. It is true that its progress is grievously hindered by the persons who pursue these mischievous practices; but, in spite of them, this progress has, during the past year, been decidedly satisfactory. The improved condition of Ireland—which is specially an agricultural country—is of course greatly due to a cause which it is beyond the power of Governments or agitators either to make or to mar, namely, a fairly good harvest. Drought appears to be a more formidable enemy in the sister-island than a superabundance of rain, owing to the farmers being chiefly dependent on the feeding of stock, and the experience of 1887 was disastrous. In 1888 the crops both of hay and green stuff have been abundant, and this, coupled with an advance in the prices obtainable for produce, has brought prosperity to graziers and farmers, a practical proof of which is afforded by the increased deposits made at both ordinary banks and savings' banks. The fisheries have been less productive than usual, but there are signs that abundant capital is ready to be employed in that branch of industry, provided only that lawlessness and violence are made to disappear. Let us conclude, at the beginning of a New Year, with an appeal to the Parnellite M.P.'s. They would immensely strengthen their claim for Home Rule if they would adopt a more genuinely patriotic attitude, and, instead of opposing Drainage Bills, and such like remedial measures, resolve to work cordially with the Government in the promotion of all plans which would infuse fresh energy into the country of which they profess to be so fond and so proud.

**THE REVENUE.**—Although the return for last quarter shows some slight shrinkage, the general aspect of the Revenue is fairly satisfactory. On analysing the several heads, it comes out clearly that those to which the masses mostly contribute have done best. Here, then, we have something like proof that the improvement in trade has begun to affect the spending power of the working-classes. Further corroboration of that theory may be found in the collapse of the contemplated "unemployed" agitation.

The manipulators were ready enough, no doubt, but a sufficiency of genuine workmen in a destitute condition could not be secured to join the show. In this respect, therefore, 1889 compares favourably with its two predecessors. The only serious danger ahead is that production, under the stimulus of higher prices, may run ahead of consumption. The great cotton industry has none too robust an appearance just now, while the United States will have far less occasion than last year to resort to England for railway materials. Nor is it easy to see any fresh market which is likely to be opened for British goods during the next twelve months. China, that long-awaited-for customer, still displays coyness; it is even reported, indeed, that her intelligent people are beginning to supply themselves with stout cotton fabrics from India, in lieu of the flimsy cloths of Lancashire. Altogether, the commercial outlook, although by no means gloomy, is of a sort to suggest extreme caution, both to masters and men. Both are doing tolerably well just now, and can afford to lay by something against the rainy day which is sure to come sooner or later.

**SUAKIN.**—We have attained our immediate object at Suakin, but it would be a gross mistake to suppose that our difficulties there are at an end. The Dervishes will probably return, and, in that case, unless we abandon the place altogether, we shall have no alternative but to do over again the work we have done already. And so the process may go on indefinitely. No one can pretend that this is a satisfactory prospect, and we may assume that the Government are anxiously considering how the problem may be most safely dealt with. An advance on Khartoum is not, of course, to be thought of. That plan might have some advantages, but the price in blood and treasure would be heavier than the country is prepared to pay. It is equally impossible to withdraw from Suakin, since we cannot afford to run the risk of its being seized by a rival Power. Some middle way must, therefore, be discovered. The advice of a good many authorities is that we should enter into negotiations with the neighbouring tribes, and no doubt this would be the best scheme if we could make it worth the while of the tribes to become our allies. But can we do this if we simply continue to hold the Port of Suakin? It is all very well to offer to trade with them, but how can trade with them be developed if they are always to be exposed to the danger of being attacked by the Mahdi's troops? Let England give them security, and they will probably be heartily glad to act as her friends. If we cannot, or will not, protect them, it will continue to be their interest to remain on good terms with the fanatical potentate who has it in his power to annoy and injure them. Peace at Suakin seems possible only if we are willing to hold both the town itself and a considerable district of which it might become the capital. To do this we should have to make some sacrifices, but they would be slight in comparison with the trouble we may bring upon ourselves by doing nothing at all.

**SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING IN 1888.**—As a mercantile marine Power, Great Britain still holds the field against all other nations; and this, regarded jointly with the decadence of the United States in the same line of enterprise, affords a strong testimony in favour of Free Trade. Most competent observers now agree that the inability of American ship-owners and shipbuilders to maintain their ancient position was far more due to the enhanced cost of necessary materials caused by a Protective tariff than by the depredations of the *Alabama* and her sister-privateers. During the past year freights, which had long been unprofitably low, improved considerably. The usual result followed. Capitalists at once rushed in to add to the existing tonnage. Let us hope they won't overdo it. There are two points, however, in favour of this increased activity in shipbuilding. First, sailing-vessels are found to be more and more unsuited—in face of the existing steam-competition—for earning profitable returns; and, secondly, many steamboats, owing to improvements in building and in engine-construction, are practically obsolete. We confess that we note with sadness the almost certain disappearance of the good old merchant-ship propelled by sails. Before long there will be only two sources—and neither of those very extensive—for obtaining a genuine seaman of the old-fashioned type, one who can hand, reef, and steer, namely, the pleasure-yacht service, and the fishing-fleet. Nor do either of these forms of maritime enterprise afford a novice much opportunity of learning how to reef a main-top sail. In fact, as far as we can judge, the "able seaman" of the future will be no more skilful than he who used contemptuously to be styled a "deck hand."

**PERSIAN RAILWAYS.**—When the Shah paid his memorable visit to England, it was bruited about that he had granted to his friend, Baron Reuter, a concession of all the railways ever to be constructed in his dominions. Through some cause or other, that splendid monopoly has never been turned to account; the *concessionaire* even preferred to allow the Persian Government to annex the million of francs he had deposited as an earnest of his intention to go on with the work at once. Now, however, that some Moscow capitalists, backed by the Russian Government, are anxious to build a line from the Caspian to Teheran, Baron Reuter

stands on his rights. In vain has the Shah offered to restore the forfeited deposit; even that magnanimous proposal failed to soften the obdurate monopolist. Perhaps some may liken this conduct to that of the dog in the manger. But the oddest feature of the business is that these Russian capitalists should be so eager to enter into a speculative enterprise which one of the shrewdest judges in Europe evidently considers too venturesome. Had Baron Reuter seen his way to make profit out of a Caspian-Teheran railway, the work would have been finished long ago. He had not to ask permission; that was accorded by the universal concession. We may assume, therefore, that he does not believe the line would ever pay a dividend. But, in that case, why not allow the Moscow speculators to burn their fingers? Perhaps the answer to this conundrum may be guessed from the fact that while the Russian Government is pulling on the one side, Sir Henry Wolff is pulling on the other. *La haute finance* is often swayed by *la haute politique*.

**SERBIAN RADICALS.**—The Servians have surmounted their "crisis" more successfully than could have been anticipated. It was generally feared that the Radicals, after their victory at the polls, would make themselves extremely troublesome, and perhaps even agitate for the dethronement of King Milan. They have acted, however, with unexpected moderation. Some part of the credit is undoubtedly due to the King. He was most anxious that the authority of the Crown should be established and increased by the new Constitution, but, finding that it would be wise to make concessions, has displayed so conciliatory a spirit that it became possible for the Radicals, without humiliation, to meet him half way. The Committee of the Grand Skupshchina to which the draft Constitution was referred pressed some demands with which he declined to comply, but his refusal led to no serious difficulty. Now we may hope that Serbia will soon be tranquil and prosperous under the rule of a Radical Ministry. Hitherto the Servian Radicals have been, as a party, ardent Panslavists. Now that they are dominant, it will be necessary for them to change their tactics in this respect, for it is certain that Austria would not tolerate intrigues contrary to her interests, and for the present Russia has no wish that there should be troubles at Belgrade. Perhaps much of the Panslavism of the Radicals is to be explained by the fact that until quite recently they had no hope of soon becoming the most powerful party in the State. Henceforth they will be sobered by a feeling of responsibility, and it may even happen that they will become enthusiastic champions of national independence. In the immediate future their chief task should be to place the financial system of the country on a sound basis, and thus to prepare the way for the increase of material prosperity. If they effect this object, they will give the best possible proof that Serbia well deserved the liberties she has so suddenly secured for herself.

**THE LONDON COAL SUPPLY.**—Greater London, as viewed from its coal-consuming capacity, includes in its area a large portion of the Home Counties, and must have a population of fully six millions. This vast population naturally devours an immense quantity of fuel, all of which, except an infinitesimal amount of tree-lopings, has to be imported. During 1888 about twelve and a half million tons of coal were brought into London. Seven-twelfths of this was railway-borne and the remaining five-twelfths sea-borne. About one-fourth of the total importation was sent abroad, or to places beyond the area over which the coal-duties are levied. The remainder was consumed on the premises, or, strictly speaking, was not completely consumed, a heavy percentage of it going to make our world-famed fogs denser and murkier. Prudent housekeepers had a chance in the summer, when coal could be bought cheaper than was ever before known. Since then, owing to threatened strikes and the approach of the cold season, prices have advanced considerably. The carriage of coal by rail forms a fairly profitable item in the traffic of the various companies, yet it is a question whether it is really economical. Even in these days of steel rails the wear and tear caused by such heavy traffic is very great, and there is no necessity for carrying coals swiftly. If the canals, instead of being bought up and practically strangled by the railway companies, had been enlarged and improved, nearly all the conveyance of such articles as coal, bricks, stone, and lime might have been performed by them, leaving the railways more scope for the development of their passenger and light goods traffic.

**THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.**—A political organisation which, while still in its first decade, can show a muster roll of more than three-quarters of a million, is a real and powerful force. Yet it seems only the other day that the Primrose League was the subject of general laughter. Even Conservatives poked fun at Lord Randolph Churchill's whimsical invention, while the "Knights," "Dames," and "Ruling Councillors" came in for endless ridicule. It certainly seemed like a joke to fit the titles taken from the age of chivalry to a miscellaneous assortment of political ladies and gentlemen mostly belonging to the illustrious unknown. That such an odd conglomeration would ever exercise any



influence in the constituencies appeared impossible. That miracle has been achieved, nevertheless, and the League might now retort on its satirists, "Let those laugh who win." Although this great Conservative institution did not make much outward stir last year, its development went on apace, the number of members increasing by considerably more than 100,000, and the "Habitations" by 134. Yet there are some who affirm that in spite of these and other manifestations of exuberant vitality, the old life, the old earnestness, and the old camaraderie have gone out of the League. Not a few Habitations are said to be in a condition of suspended animation; of others it is alleged that the spirit of revolt is not unknown among their members. This would be natural enough; every force whose *raison d'être* is to fight is liable to become torpid and discontented when long deprived of its favourite pastime. But we make little doubt that, were a General Election to come into sight, every Ruling Councillor, Knight, and Dame would fall into line, determined to do or die, or even, if occasion arose, to fondle the very grimmest children of the grimmest electors.

**STAGE DECORATION.**—This week all the world has been talking about the revival of *Macbeth* at the Lyceum. Whatever may be thought of the acting of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry, there is no difference of opinion as to the splendour of the background provided for the play. Nothing more magnificent in its way has ever been seen in any theatre. Mr. Irving has been much praised for the care he has devoted to this part of the undertaking; but may it not be doubted whether all this display is really an advantage to lovers of the drama? Shakespeare's supreme object was surely to touch the imagination and to quicken feeling. Can it be truly said that the best way to enable his work to attain this end is to give it a gorgeous material setting? The effect of splendid accessories is to withdraw attention from what ought to be the central interest—the representation of the dramatist's ideas and of the passions he has brought into conflict. The triumphs of the carpenter and the scene-painter may be very wonderful, but it is doubtful wisdom to force them into a sort of competition with the triumphs of the noblest dramatic art. The mounting of a play should be strictly subordinate to the play itself, whereas the tendency of our present methods is to reverse the order of precedence. Another unsatisfactory result of Mr. Irving's plan is that it necessarily prevents him from frequently changing his "parts." In former times a great actor was able to represent many different types of character; and this was good both for himself and for his audiences. Now it costs so much to produce a play that a long "run" is absolutely necessary. The mass of playgoers seem to be delighted with things as they are; but Mr. Irving has many admirers who regret that he has adopted a system which renders it impossible for him to do full justice to his genius.

**HIGH FINANCE.**—What is the force which has imparted a strong upward movement to New Consols during the last few days? Put the question to a Stock Exchange oracle, and maybe he will reply, "They are being Goschenised." Translated into English from the vernacular of Throgmorton Street, this means that the securities in question are being manipulated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the advantage of the State. The balance of Old Consols still unconverted amounts to something over 40,000,000*l.*, and in order to pay off the holders, and so end the Three Per Cents. once for all, Mr. Goschen must sell a sufficient quantity of New Consols to provide the purchase money. It is his object, therefore, to push the latter up so as to get as good a price as possible when settling time comes, because the higher they are, the less will be the loss of the State. Such is the explanation, at all events, given by financial experts, who watch the great master's operations with as vivid interest as a posse of second-rate chess-players exhibit at a trial of skill between two champions. To outsiders not acquainted with the mysteries of *la haute finance*, it will appear a very risky process to inflate a market with a view to heavy selling later on. Supposing, for instance, that Mr. Goschen and the powerful financiers who are said to be supporting him had to buy 40,000,000*l.* New Consols while forcing them up to par, it would seem in the nature of things that the subsequent sale of an equal amount to pay off Old Consols would force down the price to the original level. That would be likely enough were the operation to be entrusted to clumsy hands. In those of Mr. Goschen, its success may be considered assured, and we make little doubt that by the end of the year the time honoured Three per Cents. will be extinct.

**IMITATIVE MURDERERS.**—Medical statistics inform us that there is in our complex social system a greater proportion of persons who are either insane, or easily liable to become insane, than was the case in simpler and ruder times. The records of suicide also show that that dismal crime prevails chiefly in what are, perhaps satirically, styled highly-civilised countries, and in the big towns of those countries; whereas self-slaughter is least common in regions where the people have been very slightly affected by modern improvements. In like manner a type of murder has been developed which was scarcely known to our

forefathers. In the old days people murdered either from motives of revenge, of avarice, or of fear; but a good many modern murders are of a totally purposeless character, and seem to imply a certain degree of mental unsoundness on the part of their perpetrators. This supposition, moreover, is strengthened by the fact that such murderers find imitators. Unless the "Whitechapel fiend" is possessed of an almost preternatural ubiquitousness, the tragedies at Havant and Bradford are probably the work of persons who, from perpetually brooding over these horrors, have been led to follow his frightful example.

## NOTICE.

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**NOTICE.**—This week is published the first instalment of a New Story by Mr. Grant Allen, entitled "THE TENTS OF SHEM," illustrated by Messrs. Brewinall, R.W.S., and Barclay, to be continued weekly until completion.

**NOTICE.**—With this Number are issued TWO EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS, containing FRONTSPIECE, TITLE-PAGE, and INDEX to VOL. XXXVIII.



FOR ANNOUNCEMENT of the SAVOY GALLERY  
see page 24.

**LYCEUM—MACBETH**—Every Evening at 7.45—Overture, 7.40—Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry; Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Kynner, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Colledge, &c. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open to 5. Seats can be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.10.—LYCEUM.

**GLOBE THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee, Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD. 7.40—Prince Karl, Every Evening at 8.45. Presented by Mr. Richard Mansfield, Messrs. Barrows, Crompton, Weedon, Grossmith, Frankau, Vivian, &c.; Madame Carlotta, Leclercq, Miss May Whitty, Miss Gledien, and Miss Beatrice Cameron. Preceded by 8. EDITH'S BURGLAR, Miss Lily Bowman, Mr. D. H. Harkins, and Mr. Lionel Brough. Box Office (Mr. Innes) open daily from 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30.

**BRITANNIA THEATRE.**—Sole Proprietress—Mrs. S. LANE. EVERY EVENING, at 7. THE MAGIC DRAGON OF THE DEMON DELL, by J. Addison. Esq. Misses Millie Howes, Marie Lloyd, Myra Massey, Florita, Estelle; Messrs. Pat Murphy, Will Oliver, Geo. Lupino, jun., W. Gardiner, A. V. H. Lupino, Bigwood, Newbound, &c. Performances every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

THIS AND EVERY AFTERNOON AT THREE. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

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**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.**—THE EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a COLLECTION of WORKS by the late FRANK HOLL, R.A., and a SELECTION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 7th, 1889. Admission, 1*s.* Catalogues, 6*d.* Season Tickets, 5*s.*

**THE VALE OF TEARS.**—Doré's LAST GREAT PICTURE completed a few days before he died. Now on VIEW at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street, with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and his other Great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily. One Shilling.

**JEPHTHA'S VOW.** By EDWIN LONG, R.A. THREE NEW PICTURES—1. JEPHTHA'S RETURN. 2. ON THE MOUNTAINS. 3. THE MARTYR—are NOW ON VIEW, with his celebrated ANNO DOMINI, ZEUXIS at CROTONA, &c., at THE GALLERIES, 168 New Bond Street, from 10 to 6. Admission 1*s.*

**NEW GALLERY, REGENT STREET.**—EXHIBITION of the ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART. Now open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

**TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.**—The Orient Company will dispatch their large full-powered steam-ship "GARONNE," 3,876 tons register, 3,000 horse power, from London on the 20th February for a thirty-seven days' Cruise, visiting Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Nice, Malaga, Cadiz. The "GARONNE" is fitted with the Electric Light, Hot and Cold Baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order. Managers—C. GREEN and CO., Fenchurch Avenue, LONDON, E.C. For terms and further particulars apply to the latter firm.



## THE FIRST ITALIAN HOSPITAL IN LONDON

THIS Institution is situate at 41, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, and is one of a row of lofty houses of the time of Queen Anne, on the south side of the square. It commands the attention of the passer-by, not only by the large plain lettering of its inscription ("Ospedale Italiano"), but by the beautiful flowering plants on the sills of the tall, large-paned windows. Mr. Giovanni B. Ortelli was the original founder of this Italian hospital, which was the first

established in London, or, indeed, anywhere in Europe, out of Italy itself. Mrs. Ortelli, the wife of the founder, has not only benefited the Hospital pecuniarily to a large amount, but she personally superintends the domestic arrangements and expenditure of this real home, where the customs and diet are, as much as possible, in accordance with the past of these poor foreigners, who, coming from sunny skies, balmy air, and a diet plain but wholesome, to noisome dens in back slums of London, insufficient and inferior food, and exposure to bad weather, fall ill, and unable to understand, or be understood, hover on the brink of utter misery. To such as these the Italian Hospital is as an oasis in the desert, it is like a bit of their own country, and patients often get well there whom English hospitals have treated in vain. It should be observed, by the way, that the Italian Hospital receives, both as indoor and outdoor patients, persons of all nationalities, irrespective of creed or politics. We wish that we had space to insert here the interesting account of her visit to the Hospital by Miss C. Lega-Weekes, of Poyning's Road, Highgate Hill, N., to whom we are indebted for the sketches. The dispensary she describes as a room within a room, lined with shelves filled with medicine bottles, cupboards, and drawers, where a sister was compounding and weighing drugs. The man who resisted the doctor's order for a warm bath was a Neapolitan, afflicted with heart-disease and dropsy. The poor fellow, who was wrapped in a blanket, yielded after a sister had whispered something in his ear. "I have told him," she said, "that if he is good perhaps the lady will take his portrait." The tray-bearer in another sketch was a young man, with lustrous eyes, who suffered from a delicate chest and an injured foot. He observed: "I shall soon be too well to remain. I try to be a little useful, and every one is so good to me." We may add, in conclusion, that donations of clean linen, cotton rags, old clothing, groceries, farm produce, fruit, flowers, and money will be thankfully received by the managers of the Hospital.

## MR. JOHN RYLANDS

THIS remarkable man, who was the chief of probably the largest manufacturing and mercantile concern in the world, died on December 11th, at Longford Hall, near Manchester. Although in his eighty-eighth year, his physical and mental vigour was such that up to the last he retained supreme direction of the business. The commercial instinct was very early developed in young Rylands. He bought articles which he resold at a profit to his schoolfellows, and had actually, while still a schoolboy, started a weaving business on a small scale. When he was eighteen, he and his elder brother Joseph took possession of a small cotton-mill at Wigan. Joseph managed the mill, while John rode about the country on horseback with bags full of samples. The business prospered so well that the father joined the firm, and put more capital into it. This was the beginning of the great firm of "Joseph Rylands and Sons." In 1840 Joseph Rylands the younger retired, and in 1847 the father died. John, the sole survivor, threw himself with greater zeal than ever into the expansion of the concern. Mill after mill was erected or bought, so that ere long the firm could supply anything into the manufacture of which cotton, calico, or woollens entered, from oil-cloths to window-curtains, reels of thread to umbrellas, and eider-downs to corsets. In 1873 the firm was converted into a Limited Liability Company. Mr. Rylands was in religion a Congregationalist, in politics a Liberal. He was a generous supporter of charitable efforts. He was twice married, but none of his children survive him.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Arthur Reston, Streteford, Manchester.

## MR. LAURENCE OLIPHANT

IN our last issue, we gave some of the main facts of Mr. Oliphant's life, together with a general estimate of his career. We need not, therefore, say much now. He was the son of the late Mr. Oliphant, C.B., and was born in 1829. He was trained for the Bar, and was admitted to both the Scottish and the English Bar, but his tastes were more for travel than the law. When quite young, he visited India. Shortly before the Crimean War, he travelled through Russia, and thence proceeded to Canada, where he became Private Secretary to the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, whom he accompanied, in 1857, on his special mission to China. Whilst acting as Charge d'Affaires in Japan, in 1861, he narrowly escaped assassination. In the following year, he retired from the Diplomatic Service, and he sat in Parliament for the Stirling Burghs from 1865 to 1868. Later in life, Mr. Oliphant adopted peculiar religious ideas, and became the disciple of one Harris, an American. For some time past he had taken up his abode in Palestine. Quite recently he married a daughter of the late Robert Dale Owen. He died, after a lingering illness, on December 23rd, and was buried at Twickenham New Cemetery on the 27th. Mr. Oliphant was a man of most versatile powers, as is shown by the variety of quality in the numerous books he wrote. Some were light and lively, like "Piccadilly;" others were mystical, like "Scientific Religion;" others were vivid and brilliant books of travel.—Our portrait is from a photograph by The Autotype Company, London and Ealing Dean.

## MR. P. H. MUNTZ

WHO died at his residence at Leamington, on Christmas morning, after a paralytic seizure, was in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and had been connected with the commercial and political life of Birmingham for a period of over fifty years. Mr. Muntz took an active part in the incorporation of the Borough of Birmingham, the charter for which was obtained in 1838, was elected Senior Alderman, and served the office of Mayor in 1839 and 1840. In 1856 he resigned his position as Alderman, and did not again resume his connection with the governing body of the town. Upon the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1868, Mr. Muntz was chosen one of the Liberal members for Birmingham, in conjunction with Mr. Bright and Mr. George Dixon. He continued to represent Birmingham until 1885, when he retired from Parliament. In October last Mr. Muntz was presented with the freedom of Birmingham, in celebration of the jubilee of his connection with the municipality.—Our portrait is from a photograph by John Collier, 66, New Street, Birmingham.

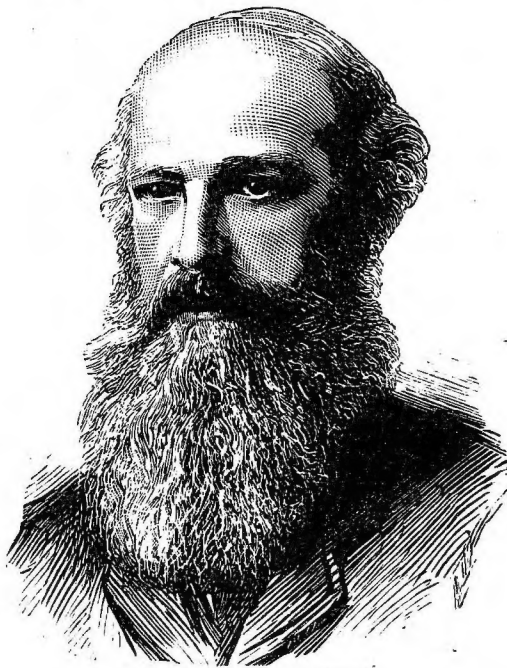
## THE SELF-SACRIFICE OF A PHOONGYEE

OUR illustrations represent the remains and relics of a distinguished Phoongyee who performed a remarkable act of self-sacrifice four years ago. This Phoongyee bore the title of Tai-zawonda, and was the inheritor of the Monastery of the late Thinkaraja, the most revered priest of Akyab. It appears that to perform some religious duties he determined to immolate himself before certain relics of Buddha. Having sent away his pupils and his brother Rahans in order that no one might interfere with his intentions, at midnight he placed an earthen pan in a hole, in front of the library and of the monastery where the sacred relics of Buddha are preserved. He then placed some yellow robes in the pan, poured a mound of kerosine oil in the hole, and wrapped his body with the cloth saturated in oil. On the pot full of oil he placed a plank which served him as a seat; next tying himself with a wire rope to the tree and joining his hands in adoration, he uttered some prayers; after which, with a bundle of lighted candles he set himself on fire. In the morning his half-consumed body was found in a posture of worship, the head and upper part of the





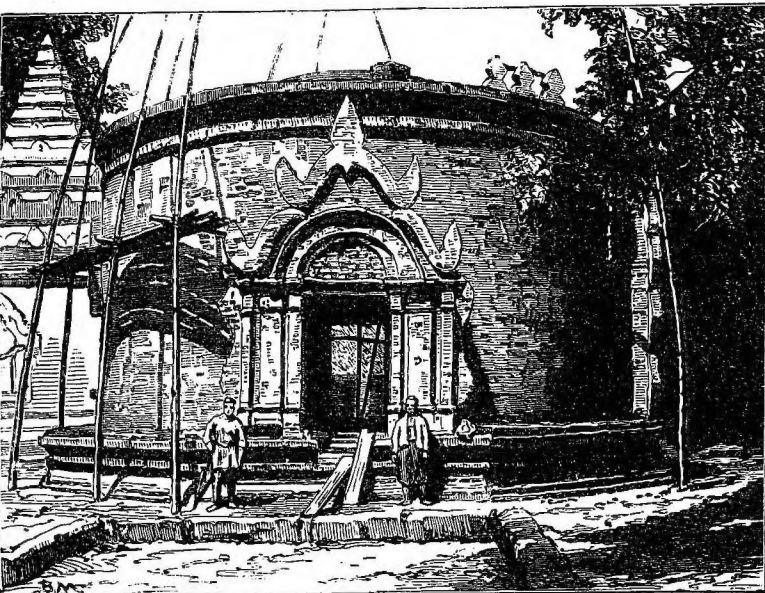
MR. JOHN RYLANDS  
Manchester Manufacturer,  
Born 1807. Died December 17, 1888



MR. LAURENCE OLIPHANT  
Diplomatist, Journalist, Novelist, Mystic.  
Born 1820. Died December 23, 1888



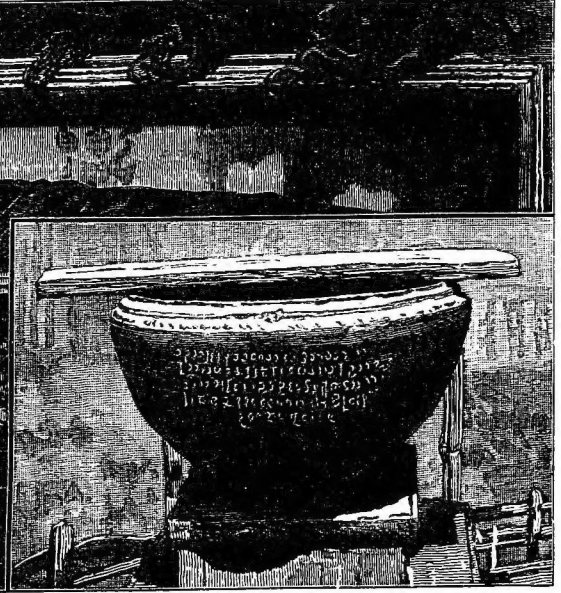
MR. P. H. MUNTZ, J.P.  
M.P. for Birmingham, from 1868 to 1885  
Born 1811. Died December 23, 1888



THE TEMPLE BUILT BY GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION TO RECEIVE  
TAI-ZA-WONDA'S ASHES

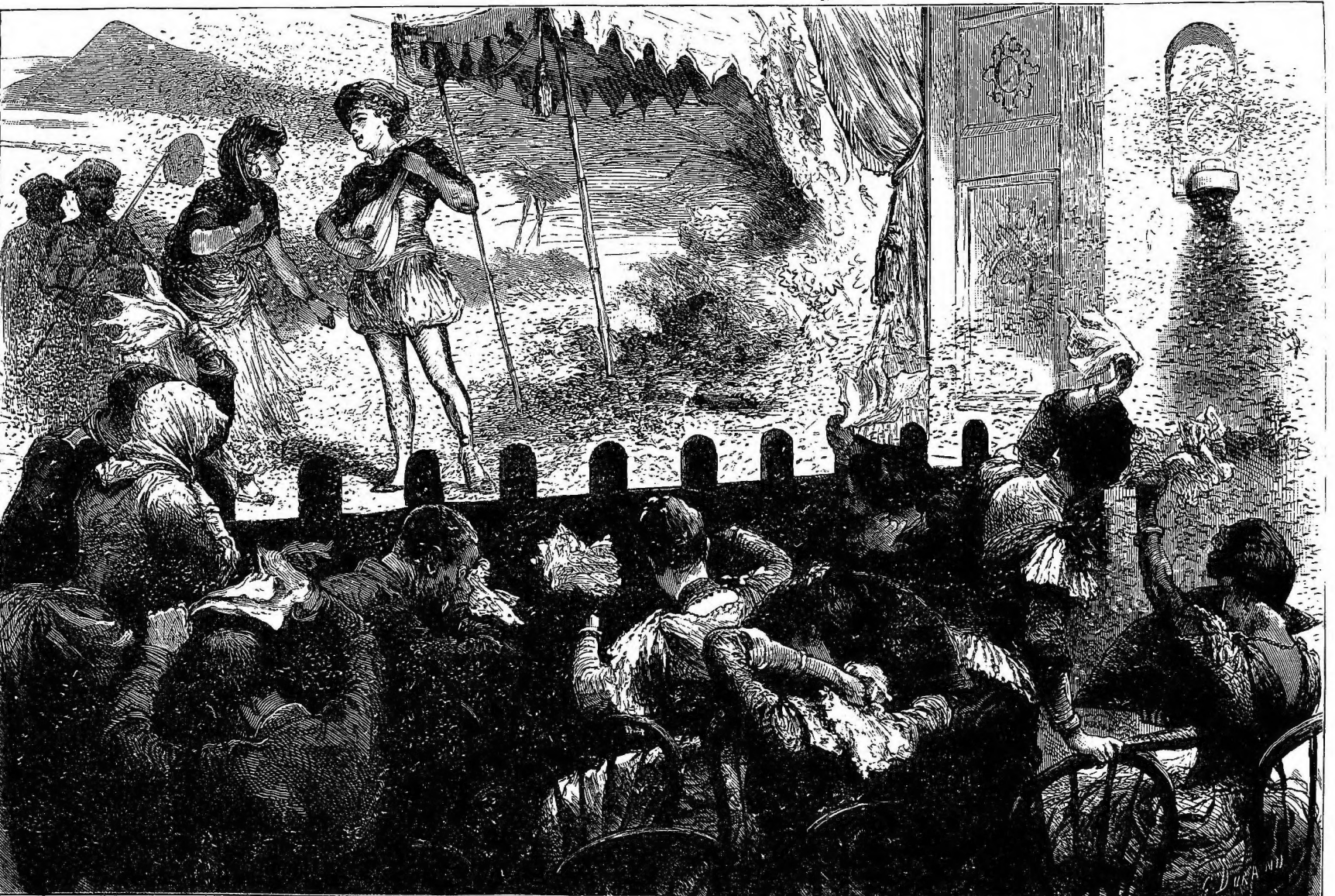


THE REMAINS OF TAI-ZA-WONDA  
ENCLOSED IN A GLASS COFFIN  
The remains are covered with gold-leaf



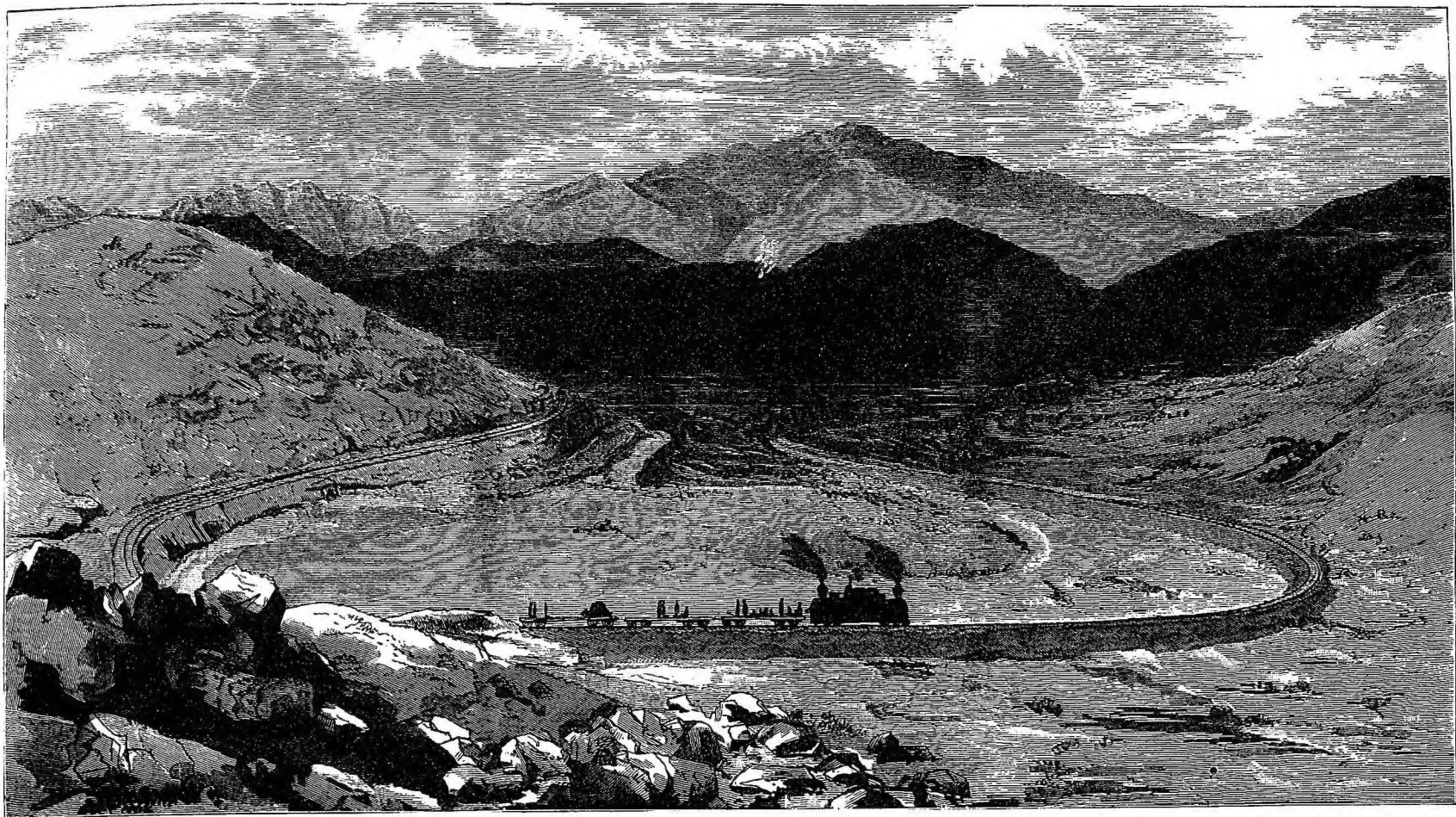
THE EARTHENWARE PAN OVER WHICH TAI-ZA-WONDA  
BURNED HIMSELF TO DEATH WITH KEROSINE

THE SELF-SACRIFICE OF THE PHOONGYEE, TAI-ZA-WONDA, AT AKYAB, ARACAN, BRITISH BURMA

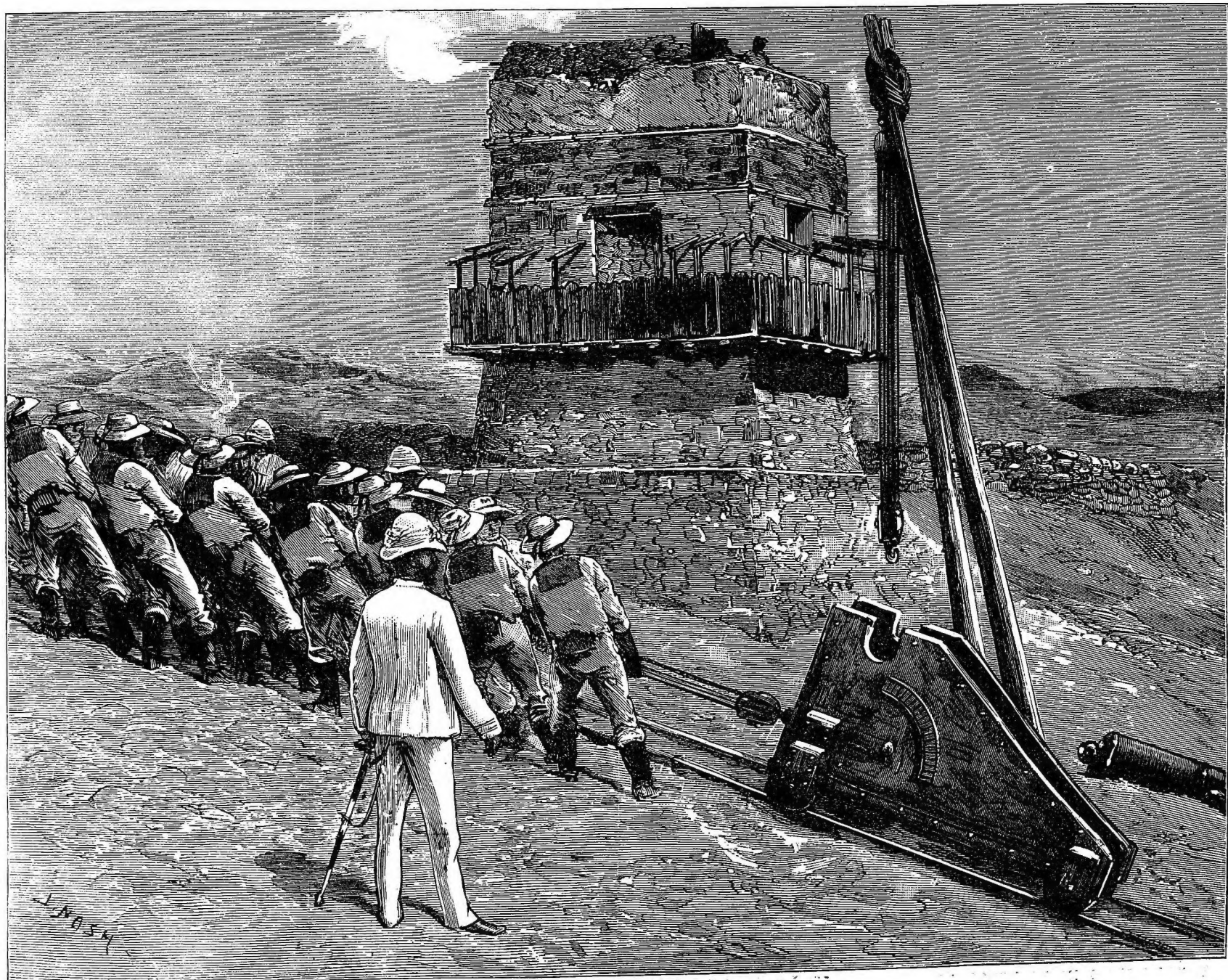


THEATRICALS UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN INDIA  
A SWARM OF WHITE ANTS





INDIAN FRONTIER DEFENCE—THE HORSE-SHOE NEAR KOTAL STATION ON THE UPPER BOLAN STATE RAILWAY



THE RECENT SIEGE OF SUAKIN

THE NAVAL BRIGADE FROM H.M.S. "STARLING" GETTING A 64-POUNDER GUN INTO POSITION TO THE LEFT OF FORT GEMAIZEH UNDER A HEAVY FIRE FROM THE ENEMY'S LINES



It is an agreeable task to turn from these controversies and discussions of matters of taste to the subject of the mounting of a revival which must be for ever memorable in the annals of the stage. In scenic art, England may now be fairly said to stand pre-eminent. With the exception of the Meiningers, who now and then, when at home, are worthy rivals, there is nothing to be seen on Continental stages which will compare for *mise-en-scène* with the Lyceum pro-



duction of, say, *Much Ado About Nothing*, or Lord Tennyson's poetical play of *The Cup*. The *Macbeth* does not excel, though it equals, these productions; but it may confidently be said that in no previous production under Mr. Irving's reign has scenic art, in its highest form, been so faithfully subdued to the purpose of illustrating a poetical play.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Beerbohm Tree repeated at the HAYMARKET the performance of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* as lately given at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Tree's impersonation of Falstaff is full of force and spirit, and is a little wanting only on the side of the exuberant joviality of the fat knight. The cast, which includes Miss Lingard, Miss Rose Leclercq, Mrs. Tree, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Righton, Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. Vollaie, and Mrs. Edmund Phelps, was remarkably strong; and the comedy was put upon the stage with great care. It will be repeated every Wednesday afternoon throughout the holidays.

The ST. JAMES'S will remain closed during the preparations for the production of a new play by Mr. Outram Tristram, entitled *The Panel Picture*, which will be produced in the latter days of the present month.



THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, the late Governor-General of India, is gazetted Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy.

AMONG THE NEW YEAR'S honours bestowed by the Queen is the appointment of Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P., Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, and of Baron de Worms, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, to be members of the Privy Council; Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, K.C.B., H.M.'s representative at Teheran, is made a G.C.B.; a Baronetcy is conferred on Sir Frederick Bramwell; and the list of new Knights includes the Mayors of Bristol and Nottingham, and Mr. Myles Fenton.

MR. BRIGHT was, in the middle of the week, pronounced to be progressing steadily towards convalescence.

POLITICAL.—The first noticeable contribution to the political oratory of the New Year was made by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett on Tuesday, who, addressing a large Conservative gathering at Portland, closed a review of the situation in Egypt by saying that when the occasion arose, when any great European cataclysm occurred, or if the Ottoman Empire should be broken up, then it would be both easy and just for England to turn occupation into possession. Lord Ripon, addressing a gathering of Gladstonians at Ayr on Wednesday, commented on Lord Salisbury's Edinburgh speech, and rather oddly requested to be informed what justification the Premier had for saying that any leader of the Irish party ever made any proposal inconsistent with the just rights of private property. The Bill authorising the construction of the Channel Tunnel having been once more deposited in the Private Bill Office, Mr. Gladstone's approval of the Channel Tunnel scheme has not prevented the Board of Trade from informing the promoters of the scheme that, if re-introduced into Parliament, the Government will, as previously, oppose it. Sir John Pender (L.U.) has accepted the invitation of the local Liberal Unionist and Conservative Associations to become Unionist candidate for the seat vacant in the Govan Division of Lanarkshire. Sir John, so well known for his connection with ocean telegraphy, represented Totnes 1862-66, and the Wick Burghs 1872-85. Baron Clarina has been elected an Irish representative Peer, in succession to the late Earl of Lucan.

THE COUNTY COUNCILS.—All the first elections of County Councils must take place during the present month, on such day in each county, not earlier than the 14th, as the Returning Officer may fix. At many meetings of Courts of Quarter Sessions this week valedictory addresses have been delivered and votes of thanks passed to their Chairmen. Nominations for the County of London will be received up to the 9th inst., and the polling is fixed for the 17th. Sir John Lubbock having a strong feeling that the choice of the electors ought not to be determined by party considerations, writes to contradict the statement that he is standing as a Liberal Unionist for the City Division of the London County Council. The requisition asking him to become a candidate was signed not only by prominent Conservatives, but by the leading Liberals of both sections. Among what may be called "the curiosities of candidature" in London is that of Mr. Augustus Harris, the well-known lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, who offers himself for election in the Strand Division of Westminster.

IRELAND.—Mr. Edward Harrington, M.P., has received a lesson from which he can hardly fail to profit. At Tralee, and under the Crimes Act, he has been sentenced, this time with hard labour, to six months' imprisonment, for having published in his newspaper, the *Kerry Sentinel*, a report of the proceedings at a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League. Mr. Finucane, M.P., has been sentenced at Castle Connell to four months' imprisonment for aiding and abetting proceedings taken to prevent a tenant from continuing in the occupation of an evicted farm. He appealed, and was liberated on bail. Mr. Sheehan, M.P., was found guilty at Killarney of conspiring to prevent the tenantry on the Kenmare estates from paying their rents. But on account of delicate health he was liberated on his own recognisances.

THE DEATH is announced of Viscount Eversley (known in public life as Mr. Shaw-Lefevre), within a few weeks of completing his ninety-fifth year. The late Viscount Eversley engaged in public life with the advantage of a connection with two distinguished political families, his wife being the daughter of the eminent Whig, Samuel Whitbread, by a daughter of Earl Grey, of Reform Bill celebrity. He entered the House of Commons, in 1830, as a Liberal, and having distinguished himself by his knowledge of its Rules and Procedure, he was elected Speaker, in 1839, by a majority of only eighteen over his Conservative competitor, Mr. Goulburn. But in the Chair he displayed such ability and impartiality, that during three successive Parliaments, in one of which Sir Robert Peel had a large majority, he was re-elected Speaker with the approval of both parties. He retired from the Speakership in 1857, when he received a Peerage, which now becomes extinct.

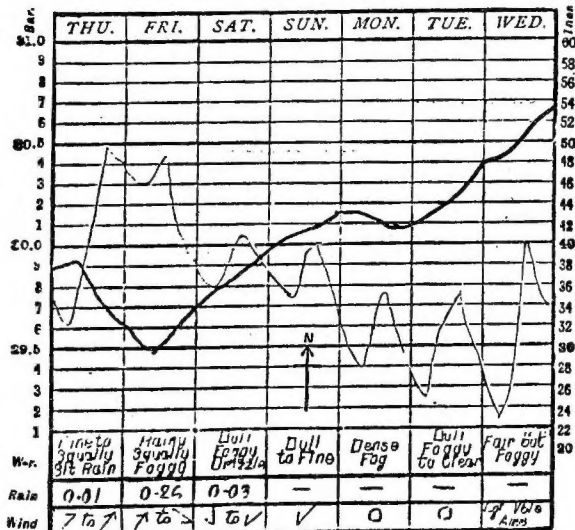
OUR USUAL OBITUARY includes the death, in her eighty-eighth year, of the Countess of Sheffield, mother of the present Earl of Sheffield; in his eighty-fourth year, of Lord William Osborne-Elphinstone, brother of the eighth Duke of Leeds, who was Military Secretary, 1836-41, to Lord Auckland, when Governor-General of India; in his fifty-ninth year, of Sir John R. Blois, Bart., in 1862 High Sheriff of Suffolk; in his sixty-fourth year, of Lieutenant-General Horatio H. Morant, who served with distinction in the Crimea, and in New Zealand during the Maori War of 1864-6; in his fifty-ninth year, of Lieutenant-General Samuel Blyth, who distinguished himself in the New Zealand wars of 1863 and 1865, and in the Afghan War of 1878-9; of Surgeon-General F. F. Allen, honorary physician to the Queen, who saw a great deal of service in India, and received the thanks of Sir Frederick Roberts for the efficient discharge of his duties, when Deputy-Surgeon-General of the Koorum Field Force; in his seventy-fifth year, of the Rev.

Frederic J. Norman, Hon. Canon of Peterborough, Rural Dean and Rector of Bottesford; of the Rev. Stephen Parkinson, D.D., many years a fellow and tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, Senior Wrangler in 1845, and author of treatises on mechanics and optics; in his eighty-first year, of Mr. Alderman Emanuel, one of the oldest Liberals in Portsmouth, of which town he was Mayor in 1867, formerly a member of the well-known firm of jewellers there, and an active promoter of the development of Southsea as a watering-place; in his sixty-fifth year, of Mr. William G. Goodliffe, late Accountant-General, India Office; in his seventy-fourth year, of Mr. George Murdoch, R.N., who was for many years Chief Inspector of Machinery, attached to the Portsmouth Steam Reserve, prosecuted valuable experiments as to the evaporative qualities of the coal used in the Navy, and who claimed to have invented in 1866 the breech-loading system of ordnance; in his fifty-first year, of Mr. J. J. Coleman, inventor of the refrigerating-machine which bears his name; in his sixty-eighth year, of Mr. Henry M. Dunphy, for upwards of forty years on the staff of the *Morning Post*; and of Mr. James Swinton, once well-known in London society by his portraits of distinguished persons of both sexes, executed with singular grace in crayon-drawings, the size of life, and also by his portraits in oil.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE, &c.—"Hazzell's Cyclopædia," which will in future be known as "Hazzell's Annual" (Hazzell, Watson, and Viney), has now reached its fourth year of publication. The new edition for 1889 contains, amongst other additions, articles on Armour-plates and Ordnance, China, Cycling, Drama, Literature of 1888, British and Foreign Navies, and a host of other useful and interesting subjects. The articles are necessarily condensed, but the salient points of each are prominently set forth, and the annual is without doubt a very convenient "cyclopædic record of men and topics of the day."—Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. send us samples of their "Concise" Diaries, beautifully printed in blue and brown, and bound in Russian leather. They are neat and convenient productions, and contain a lot of useful matter without in any way being cumbersome.—The aim of the "Perennial" Diary (John Heywood, Deansgate, Manchester) is to enable those who wish to keep a record of important events which happen during their life, to do so concisely, thus obviating the necessity of keeping a diary every year.—"The Year's Art" (Virtue and Co.) has grown so during its ten years of publication that the publishers have found it necessary to increase the price. We cannot say more in praise of the present volume (1889) than that it is equal in all respects to its predecessors.—"The Educational Annual" for 1889 (G. Philip and Son), which makes its first appearance this year, is a most instructive handbook of educational information. A very useful feature of the book is a list of the principal schools, colleges, and educational societies in the United Kingdom. The new venture is certainly deserving of success.—"The Financial Reform Almanac" for 1889 (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) contains particulars relating to the Income Tax, Army and Navy Estimates, the cost of Royalty, Finance, and a lot of statistical information.—We have to acknowledge the first volume of the *Sun* (James Nisbet and Co.), a new magazine with a somewhat religious tendency. The volume contains some excellent stories and capital illustrations.—We have also received "Myra's Diary and Every-day Reference Book" for 1889 (Myra and Son), "The Home Almanac," "The Cottagers' Almanac," and "The Churchman's Almanac" (S.P.C.K.).

## WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1889.



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Wednesday midnight (2nd inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during the first part of this week was mild and showery in most places, but subsequently became much colder and finer, although very foggy over some parts of England. At the commencement of the time an anticyclone lay over France, while a depression was found off the North-West Coasts of Ireland, and another off the West Coast of Norway. These disturbances quickly moved away in a North-Easterly direction, and in their rear the mercury rose briskly over our Islands, while the anticyclone shifted to the neighbourhood of the Baltic. The winds at first blew freshly from the Southward generally, but by Friday (28th ult.) they had veered to the Westward over England and to the Northward over Ireland, and lulled considerably in all places. Showery or rainy weather prevailed over the greater part of the country, and while the air was decidedly mild, speaking generally, slight frost was experienced at several of the Scotch Stations. By Saturday (29th ult.) a material recovery in pressure was shown over our Islands, and Eastern portion of an anticyclone had advanced to our Western Shores, while the old high pressure system still held over the Baltic, shallow depressions were found both over the North-West of Norway and in the South of France. In Northern winds now became very general, and produced a decided fall in temperature, and although the sky as a whole was clear and bright, thick local mists or fogs were reported from the South of England, at times with very sharp ground frosts. After Sunday (30th ult.) the mercury fell briskly for the time in the North-West as a depression skirted that region, going North-Eastwards, and the anticyclone in the West moved Eastwards across the Southern portions of the United Kingdom to the Continent. By the close of the week a locality and decided recovery in pressure had set in in the West, to which prevalence another anticyclone had advanced from the Westward. During the pressure rose of the depression off the Irish Coasts on Monday (31st ult.) temperature rose rapidly with the Southerly breeze, and was accompanied by rain, but as this disturbance gradually extended to the North-Eastward, and the barometer rose quickly, temperature again decreased sharply. Over England the thermometer showed a steady decline during the closing days of the period, where heavy fogs were reported locally. Elsewhere, the weather, taken as a whole, was very fair. The sharpest frost, which occurred over Central and Southern England between Monday (31st ult.) and Wednesday (2nd inst.) showed 10° or 11° below the freezing point. The barometer was highest (30.67 inches) on Wednesday (2nd inst.); lowest (29.49 inches) on Friday (28th ult.); range 1.18 inch. The temperature was highest (50°) on Thursday (27th ult.); lowest (23°) on Wednesday (2nd inst.); range 27°. Rain fell on three days. Total amount 0.30 inch. Greatest fall on any one day 0.26 inch on Friday (28th ult.).



TURNER'S WELL-KNOWN PICTURE OF "DUNSTANBOROUGH CASTLE" has been presented by the Duke of Westminster to the Melbourne Public Gallery.

CHINESE FAMILY AFFECTION does not lessen with the advance of Western ideas. One of the chiefs officials of the Kao-chang-miao Arsenal, lately held a five days' festival with religious services, feasts, and theatricals to commemorate his wife's fiftieth birthday, although the good lady died twenty years ago.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD of obtaining help when lost in the bush was recently practiced in South Australia. A man got hopelessly "bushed" while near the overland telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin, and after wandering about for four days decided to cut the telegraph wires and camp on the spot. His plan succeeded. The telegraph repairers were sent out along the line to discover the cause of the interruption, and came upon the wanderer well-nigh exhausted.

THE AUTOMATIC MACHINES to be found in most English railway-stations distributing sweets, cigars, scents, post-cards, &c., have been turned into topical magic-lanterns in Paris. By dropping two sous into the slit, the passer-by may enjoy a graphic view of the execution of Prado. Equally ingenious, but less horrible, was the use made of one of these machines at a recent Transatlantic fancy fair on behalf of a chapel, when the invitation ran, "Drop a dollar into the slot and see the pastor smile."

THE "QUESTION BOULANGER" is the joke of the hour in the Paris New Year's Fair. It is a regular sell but delights the Parisians none the less. The "Question" consists of a man lying on his face on a piece of cardboard, and wearing a big red or green hat. On his head being touched the little man slides along the cardboard by means of a little jet ball hidden in his hat—*la boule en jais*—a most excruciating pun. The bonbon of the season is the *Romeo*, named in honour of Madame Patti's appearance in Mr. Gounod's opera.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT RACE between *Coronet* and *Dauntless* which attracted so much interest in 1887, turns out to have been hardly a fair struggle after all. When the loser, the *Dauntless*, was in mid-ocean she sprung a leak, which in the captain's opinion lost her the race. The leak was attributed to the vessel straining her stem. Now, however, the yacht has just been thoroughly repaired at New York, and, when the copper sheeting was removed, the *Albany Sunday Press* tells us, an auger hole an inch in diameter was discovered on each side of her stem. These holes plainly show that the *Dauntless* was tampered with.

THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE of the Emperor of China, on February 23rd, keeps Chinese officials in the utmost state of anxiety and excitement. The Empress-Mother is so determined on all traditional rites being minutely carried out, that she disgraced a whole batch of members of the Board of Ceremonies because they had omitted to notify a minor alteration she had made in the programme. The choice of the future Empress has been formally announced by Government decree, together with the selection of two ladies of the harem. The Empress is a cousin of her future spouse, being the daughter of the Empress mother's younger brother, and the fair Yeh-hoh-na-la is described by her mother-in-law-elect as "a woman of virtuous character, and becoming and dignified demeanour." Family ties are supposed to have influenced this choice, as the Empress mother may think that a near relation would be less likely to push her entirely into the background. The other damsels are both named Ta-ta-la, and are sisters of thirteen and fifteen years of age.

ART IN PARIS is re-awakening for the winter season. Various small picture exhibitions have opened their doors, including displays of works by sundry deceased painters and collectors previous to sales, but the most important is the annual Exhibition of the Thirty-Three, in the Rue de Sèze. This collection is organised by the rising generation of artists and sculptors, and brings some good young workers to the front. Among the best pictures are the Oriental landscapes by M. Ary Rénon, son of the eminent writer, while pastels are coming into as much favour as in London. Struggling artists decidedly need such opportunities as this Exhibition, owing to the favouritism complained of in the Salon management. Year by year the same artists control the selection of works at the Palais de l'Industrie (so say the malcontents), unduly protect their own pupils, and shut out new men. When the Society of French Artists, who now manage the Salon, held their annual meeting last week a proposal was made to alter the present system of electing the jury, so that each member of the Society should serve in turn. This alteration would have broken up the existing artistic "ring" and given outsiders a fairer chance. But the ruling body was too strong, and rejected the proposition by an immense majority.

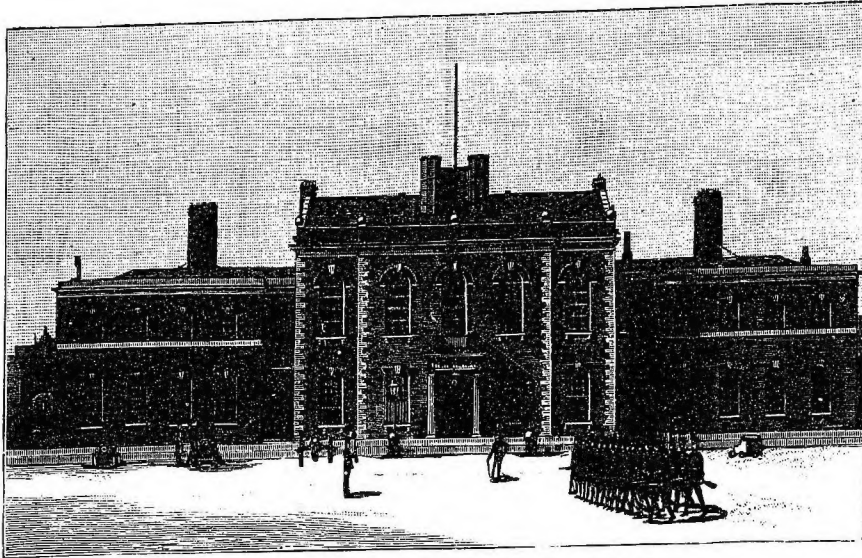
THE CHRISTMAS-TREES IMPORTED TO BERLIN this year would have formed a perfect forest. Pines and firs poured in from Silesia, Thuringia, the Harz, and especially from Hamburg, whose products were in such demand that the price rose from 7s. to 15s. per 100. Though public rejoicings were few, the Berliners were as jovial as ever privately, ate their Christmas dish of carp stewed in beer and strolled gaily about the streets where the holiday booths crowded even the pavement under the Royal palace. The little Crown Prince and his brothers were often visible at the windows above watching the fun and evidently longing to evade etiquette and join the throng. The Emperor William's Christmas gift to his eldest son was a model collection of Prussian uniforms from the time of the Great Elector to the present day. The young Emperor's popularity in his capital was plainly shown in the Berlin shops this holiday season. His portrait was everywhere, even on brooches and neck-ties, songs in his honour filled the windows, while the fashionable writing-paper displayed medallions of William II. and his sons, and was enclosed in a box bearing Hohenzollern portraits. The popular game, also, "The Voyage of Emperor William to the South and the North," illustrating the Sovereign's late visits to his brother Monarchs, and representing him in sixteen different uniforms. Speaking of the Emperor the First 20-mark pieces bearing his effigy are just out.

LONDON MORTALITY has increased and decreased respectively during the last two weeks, and 1,802 and 1,641 deaths have been registered, against 1,455 during the previous seven days (a rise of 347, and a fall of 161, being 45 and 323 below the average, and at the rate of 22.0 and 20.0 per 100). There were 184 and 147 deaths from measles, 25 and 20 from scarlet fever, 39 and 34 from diphtheria, 25 and 28 from whooping-cough, 12 and 8 from enteric fever, 16 and 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one from small-pox, typhus, ill-defined forms of fever, or cholera. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 440 and 412, and were 86 and 145 below the average. Different forms of violence caused 81 and 52 deaths. Eight and 4 cases of suicide were registered. There were 2,055 and 1,876 births registered, against 2,291 the previous week, being 29 above and 514 below the average.





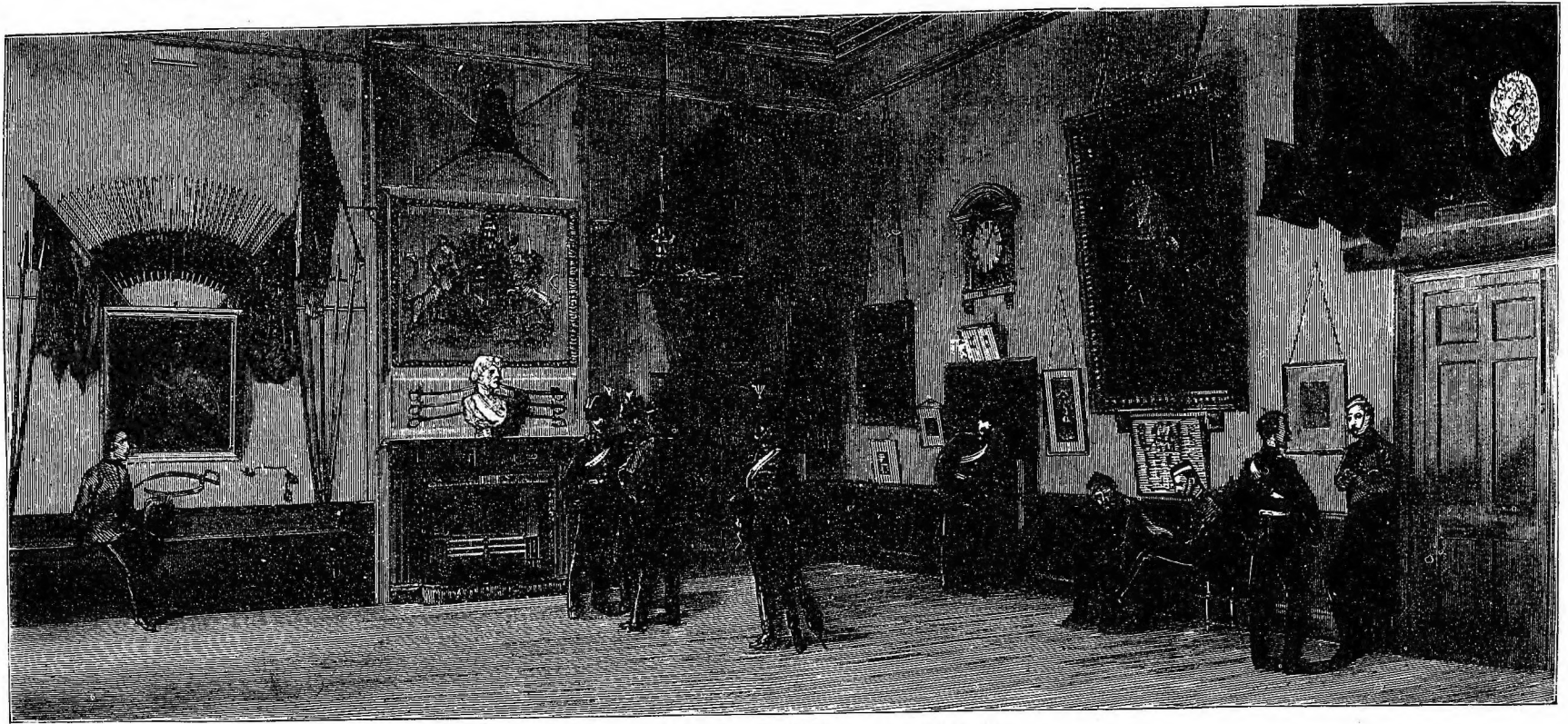
CAP WORN BY OFFICERS OF THE  
GRENADIER COMPANY DURING  
THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE



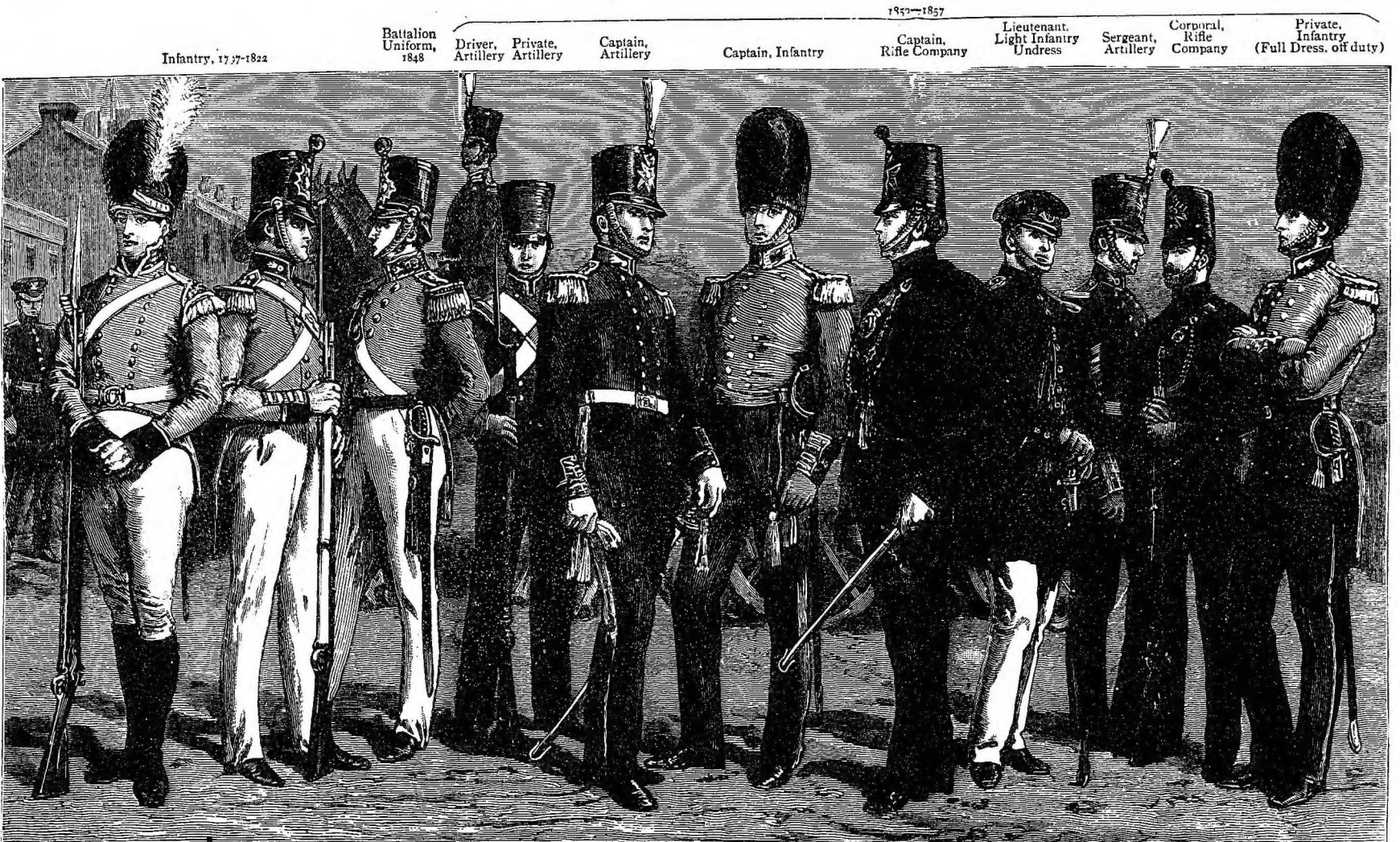
EXTERIOR OF THE ARMOURY HOUSE, FINSBURY



CAP WORN BY OFFICERS OF THE  
GRENADIER COMPANY DURING  
THE REIGNS OF KING GEORGE I.



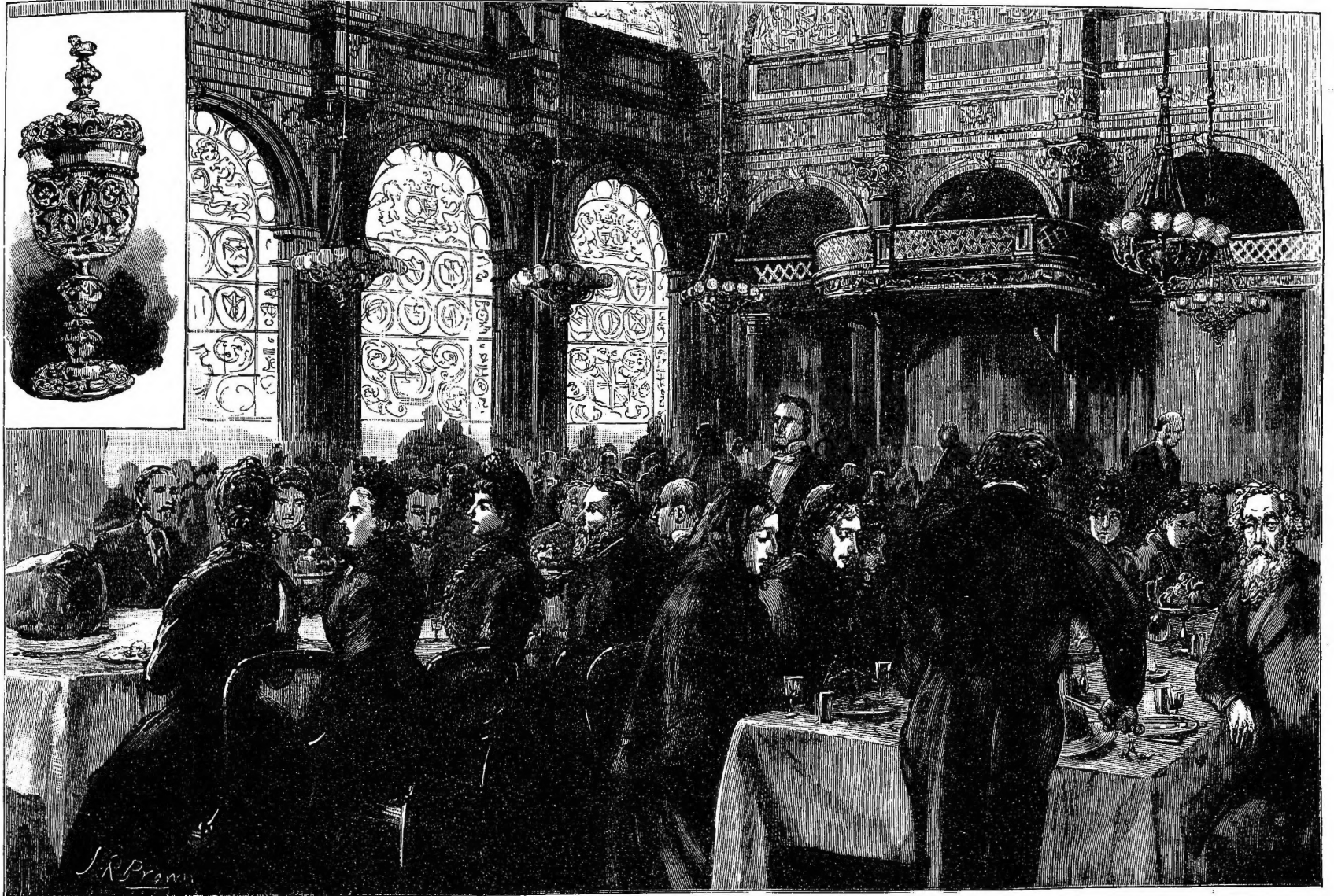
GREAT ROOM OF THE ARMOURY HOUSE, FINSBURY



UNIFORMS OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY FROM 1797 TO 1837  
THE DISARMAMENT OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY



Pepys Cup. Presented by Samuel  
Pepys, Master of the Company



DINNER TO FREEMEN OF THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY ON ST. THOMAS'S EVE



TOBOGGANING IN SWITZERLAND—NATIVE v. FOREIGNER



FOREIGN

## THE COURT

# CHURCH NEWS

## MUSIC

concerts.

The past year has also witnessed the final retirement of Madame Christine Nilsson, and the fresh announcement has been made of the retirement of Mr. Sims Reeves. 1888 likewise saw the *début* of little Otto Hegner, who is less a "pianoforte prodigy" than a diminutive artist. Otherwise, save those we have mentioned, no great work has been produced, and no especially great vocalist, pianist, violinist, or other executant has appeared. The year has witnessed the rapid rise of Mr. Hamish M'Cunn, a youth who, although not yet twenty-one, is a composer upon whom enormous expectations are based by those who having, in the course of a long career, seen the wrecking of so many fair hopes, are not accustomed to prophesy without thought or recklessly. Comic opera is a branch of art which appears to be more or less neglected. The productions during 1888 were numerous, but, with one exception, they have either failed altogether, or have succeeded for reasons into which the question of music itself hardly entered. The exception is Sir Arthur Sullivan's *Yeomen of the Guard*, which aims at a far higher standard of merit than comic opera can usually boast, and gives hopes that it may be the forerunner of a school of genuinely English light opera. In regard to opéra-bouffe generally, managers appear to be squandering their resources in heavy salaries to artists. If, instead, they could induce intellectual dramatists to write librettos which



might amuse or interest audiences without insulting the intelligence of ordinary playgoers, musicians would follow suit, and genuine comic opera might once more prove an attraction. For the rest, we have only to say, that more than a thousand concerts have been given during the year. The balance of profit and loss, from a financial point of view, is none of our business. The net results as they are likely to influence music have been indicated.

**OBITUARY, 1888.**—The following, among many others of lesser note, have died during the past year. John Ella, the inventor of analytical programmes and the pioneer of the Musical Union, Desmond Ryan, Madame Balfe, J. C. Engel of Kroll's Opera House, Berlin; the following composers, Michaelis (*Turkish Patrol*), Fullerton (*The Lady of the Locket*), Ciro Pinsuti, and F. N. Löhr; many vocalists, among others, Hélène Crosmont, Blanche Cole, Mrs. Seguin, Chaplin Henry, Fancelli, and Henry Corri; Isaac Strauss, conductor of Court Balls to Napoleon III.; Tito Ricordi, publisher of Milan, and his London agents, Mr. Tamplini and Signor Lisei, Parry (Ashdown and Parry), Henry Littleton (Novello), Choudens, Härtel (Breitkopf and Härtel, music publishers, Leipzig); Phasey, inventor of the euphonium; Wornum, Bord, and Henri Herz, pianoforte makers; Alexandre, almost the inventor of the harmonium; Walter Bache and Stephen Heller, pianists; Oluf Svendsen, one of the most popular of flautists; William Chappell, the historian of old English ballads; Emil Naumann, author of an extensive "History of Music;" many teachers, among them Carlo Costa (teacher of Signor Tosti), Alard (of Sarasate), Nanni (of Nannetti), Dont (of Leopold Auer), Richard (of Schott), and Béraud (of Mdle. Salla); Carl Riedel, the critic; L. M. Thornton, writer of "The Postman's Knock;" Winn, of St. Paul's; Mrs. Gabriel Davies; Orlando Christian, of Eton; Ralph Percy, once a well-known tenor; and W. Graeff Nicholson, a flautist, and for some years Secretary of the New Philharmonic Society, now defunct.

**NOTES AND NEWS.**—Sir Arthur Sullivan's music to *Macbeth*, which was almost inaudible at the Lyceum on Saturday night, will, we understand, very soon be performed at St. James's Hall in concert-guise, at any rate as to the orchestral portions. It is said that the present choral setting of "Come Away" is the second, Sir Arthur having rejected the first as too light, or, at any rate, not sufficiently broad in melody, for the scene.—The Ballad Concerts will begin again this (Saturday) afternoon, and the Popular Concerts will be resumed on Monday next.—Professor Blackie has, it is said, just published a volume upon "Scottish Song."—The *Tonic So-Fa Reporter*, a most readable monthly musical paper, has changed its name to the *Musical Herald*.—Professor Niecks's "Life of Chopin," in two gigantic volumes, will be published next week. It contains a smart attack on George Sand.—Herr Pauer has prepared a pianoforte edition of all Beethoven's March movements, of which it appears there are twenty-nine. They have been collected by Sir George Grove.—It is said to be likely that Madame Patti will return to Paris in the spring for a series of performances, and that M. Jean de Reszke will accept a renewed engagement at the Paris Opéra at the greatly increased salary of 600*l.* per month, with liberty to come to England during the opera season.



WITH THE NEW YEAR a Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Alexander Miller, Q.C.—Mr. A. J. McIntyre, Q.C., has been appointed a Judge of County Courts, on the retirement of Judge Cooke.

THE CORONER is one of the officials the appointment of whom will rest with the new County Councils. A vacancy, however, having occurred in the Coronership of Merionethshire, a number of candidates for it appeared, and were prosecuting a lively canvass, with a view to the usual popular election, when the Lord Chancellor interfered, ordering the appointment to stand over until made by the County Council. In the mean time the coroners of neighbouring counties will hold such inquests as may be found necessary in Merionethshire.

THE EFFECTS are already beginning to be seen of the recent important decision of the Court of Appeal (reported in this column at the time), which affirmed the right of the Justices to refuse to merely applications for new licenses, but the renewal of old licenses, on a simple consideration of the circumstances of a district. At the Flintshire Quarter Sessions this week the Local Government Board Inspector pointed out that in the mining districts of the county the population had largely decreased, while the number of public-houses remained the same, and that many of them might be closed if the decision of the Court of Appeal was correct. A resolution on the subject was, however, withdrawn in consequence of a statement by the Clerk of the Peace that the Licensed Victuallers' Association intended to appeal to the House of Lords against the decision in question.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS COMMITTEE on Poor-Law Relief seem to have had their attention called to the numerous cases in which parents able to provide their children with necessities neglect their duty, and leave their offspring to be cared for by the community, either as the recipients of private charity, or in workhouses, industrial schools, and other philanthropic institutions. A passage to this effect in their Report has led the Local Government Board to issue a circular to Boards of Guardians, pointing out that under Section 37 of the 31 and 32 Victoria, cap. 122, parents willfully neglecting to properly care for the sustenance and health of any child under fourteen may be punished to the extent of six months' imprisonment; and, further, that it is the duty of the Guardians of the district to prosecute any such offender, and to pay out of their funds the cost of the prosecution.

A PAINFUL CASE was that tried at the Oxford City Quarter Sessions this week, when the Rev. Robert H. Baynes, Honorary Canon of Worcester, and formerly Vicar of Holy Trinity, Folkestone, and of St. Michael's, Coventry, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Oxford tradesmen and hotel-keepers. The only charge gone into was that he had procured 3*l.* at the Mitre in return for a cheque for that amount on a bank with which he had ceased to have an account, and which returned the cheque. The proprietor of the Mitre admitted that the defendant had been for years a customer, that his credit there was good, and that he could have obtained from it, at any time, four or five pounds on personal security. Further, his brother gave evidence to the effect that the defendant had been for some months in pecuniary embarrassment, that several cheques drawn by him in the same way had been met by the witness, and that in not a single case had the recipients of the cheques lost a penny. The Recorder expressed himself strongly of opinion that the criminal prosecution should never have been instituted, and that the matter was simply one of debt, recourse for the recovery of which should have been to the county court. The jury, however, taking a different view, and finding the defendant guilty, the Recorder, in discharge of a painful duty, sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, and to be kept to such work as the medical officer of the prison might think him capable of performing.



**THE TURF.**—Neither the attendance nor the sport was quite up to the average on Boxing-Day at Kempton Park. Lady Winifred secured the most important event, the Christmas Hurdle Handicap, and Mr. S. Woodland, jun., rode a couple of winners. Next day, Ireland, steered by Captain Lee-Barber, secured the Qualifying Hunters' Steeplechase, and Intruder the Richmond Handicap Hurdle Race. Matters were somewhat livelier at Four Oaks Park. On Boxing-Day, the Aston Hurdle Handicap fell to Touch-and-Go, and the Arley Hunters' Steeplechase Plate to Melleray. The latter scored again next day in a selling race, and was bought in for 200 guineas. Horses associated with the Green Isle did very well during the week. Ireland's success is noted above, and Coercion and Orangeman won races at Plumpton on the first day. Mr. Abington rode one winner on Friday and two on Saturday, so bids fair to keep up his reputation. The famous Coronet and the notorious Success (who has taken kindly to the jumping business) were among the winners at Manchester on Tuesday. The New Year Handicap Hurdle Race fell to Sophist. Success could only get second to Hollyoak next day in the Maiden Hurdle Race, and Hollyoak in turn was only third to Willie Blair and Gladstone in the Trafford Park Handicap Steeplechase. Rotherham won the January Hurdle Race, but Graphic, we regret to say, could only get third in the Second Qualifying Steeplechase Plate, which, as there were only three runners, was not a good performance for a horse with such a distinguished appellation.

**FOOTBALL.**—The Christmas tours of the two crack Southern Clubs have afforded the most interest this week. The Casuals, who were first in the field, began well with a victory over West Manchester, a narrow defeat by Aston Villa, and a victory over Sheffield Club. After that, however, P. M. Walters had to leave them to join the Corinthians, and although in spite of his absence they beat Notts Forest, they have since succumbed to Long Eaton Rangers, Burnley, and Newton Heath.—The Corinthians beat Newton Heath and Newcastle and District, but received an easy and somewhat unexpected defeat from Durham County, and were just beaten by Queen's Park.—In League matches Preston North End have easily defeated West Bromwich Albion and narrowly Blackburn Rovers, and are now practically certain of being the Champion Club. Aston Villa beat Derby County on Saturday and are a good second, and West Bromwich Albion revenged themselves on Stoke. In the last match between those keen rivals, Notts County and Notts Forest, the former were successful.—Rugbywise the "Maoris" sustained their eleventh defeat against Cardiff, and their twelfth against Bradford, but have still a good balance on the right side, with twenty-two victories to their credit. Bradford also beat Halifax, but succumbed to the Fettesian-Lorettonians, who also easily defeated Liverpool. Grant-Asher, the well-known Oxford "half," was playing back for the Scotchmen.

**BILLIARDS.**—The Aquarium still monopolises all the important matches played in London. There last week Peall, who is probably second only to Roberts as an all-round player, easily defeated Mitchell, by nearly 1,000 points. This week he is attempting to give White 4,500 in 15,000, all in—a difficult task with one who is quite equal to making a thousand or so off the balls. This was proved on Wednesday afternoon, when, after having all the worst of the first two days' play, White came out with a beautiful break of 1,562, which put him well on terms once more. Next week's match will probably draw the largest audiences yet seen this season. Roberts will then make his first appearance, and endeavour to give McNeill 4,500 in 12,000, the spot, of course, being barred. If the Scotchman is in his best form, a good game should result. If otherwise, Roberts, who is the most consistent performer we have, is sure to win easily.

**CRICKET.**—Close matches seem to be the rule with the Englishmen in South Africa. After losing their first match by 17, they won their second (against Fifteen of Cape Colony) by 11, Mr. C. A. Smith, the captain, being the highest scorer with 46. Mr. J. H. Roberts has been compelled to come home, and Ulyett has gone out to take his place. "Happy Jack" will be a great acquisition, both as batsman and bowler. Indeed, his services with the ball will be badly wanted if the team should meet the Kimberley C.C., which recently knocked up 568 while playing another club belonging to the Diamond Fields.

## THE WEATHER RECORD OF 1888

A COLD and dry spring, a wet and cold summer, a dry and sunny autumn, and a mild and moist winter, sum up the weather history of 1888, so far as the British Islands are concerned. Taking the year as a whole, it is one of the coldest of the century, and were it not for the welcome, but quite unexpected, warmth of November and December, almost every month of the year would be below average temperature.

January alone of the early months of the year was a really pleasant month. The number of frosty nights in that month was below average, the rainfall was slight, the sunshine was fair for the season, and the temperature just came up to average. Over the greater part of the British Islands, so far as the month gave promise of an early and pleasant spring, the promise was deceptive; and yet, by way of contrast to the cold which was to follow, it was well to enjoy beforehand a fairly-good winter month.

With February the real winter of the year began. It was throughout a month of sharp cold, wholly given over to the rule of the bitter north-east wind. It resembled January in having but little rain, and it had a fair amount of sunshine, and but little fog; but the things which can be said to the advantage of February there the things which can be said to the disadvantage of winter, must end. It was in no respect a month of opening spring—winter, in its surliest mood, claimed the month for its own. Only twice in the beginning of the month, before its wintry character had quite declared itself, did the thermometer touch 50deg. in London, and, to compensate for that exceptional mildness, the maximum thermometer failed to rise to the freezing-point for three days in succession in the last week of the month.

People who thought that winter had exhausted its possibilities of doing harm when February ended, had a surprise in store for them in March. If February was wintry, March was Arctic. The snow, storms, which had kept themselves in reserve earlier in the year, came forward in full force in March. On March 15th the East Coast from Scotland to London was blocked with snow near New-castle; and at that period of the month almost every part of the British Islands was for a few days snow-covered. The snowstorms of March were also excessive on the continent of Europe from Russia to Spain, while in America both the Canadian and United States' railways were snow-blocked by blizzards of exceptional severity. The rainfall and melted snow of March were above average in the British Islands, the first case of excess for several months.

April also was a very cold month, with but little trace of the genial presence of spring. For the first ten days the thermometer

did not once touch 50deg. in London, while the night temperature fell below the freezing-point on every night of these ten. There was a marked absence of those bright and beautiful days which give a foretaste of the coming summer; and while it generally happens that at least once in April the thermometer touches 70deg. in some part of England, it was only on one or two occasions that it exceeded 60deg. in the cold, ungenial April of 1888. The north-east wind still held its own, and the Channel-passage to France was often wretched in the extreme, through the cold blasts from the Arctic regions.

May was still below average warmth, though it was not such an ungracious and rude May as the May of some recent years, now happily forgotten by most people. It was a very dry month, and people began to have very gloomy forecasts as to the result which the want of rain might have on the growing crops, little thinking that the true danger to the crops of the year would be through too much rain, rather than too little. The north-east wind still held sway, and this accounted both for the continued drought and for the low temperature.

June gave fair promise of summer early in the month. There were one or two days of much warmth, and people began to think that at length the miseries of the year were over, and that we might even have a season like the dry and warm summer of 1887. But yet the omens were not favourable. The north-east wind brought down temperature terribly in the third week of the month, and while the heavy rains which fell in the closing week were all needed by the growing crops, they were the less welcome just at that time when warm sunshine had been so rare. In the North of Scotland, the first week of June had the unpleasant surprise of a general and extensive snow-storm, snow falling for twenty-five consecutive hours at Balmoral on June 2nd and 3rd.

July was a most disappointing month. The rain, which began to fall copiously at the close of June, continued in even greater abundance in July, and the north-east wind also continued with us. The mean temperature of July 11th and 12th was much lower than that of any July days in past years, and the cold was general; for in the far North the first week of July was the coldest July week on record. The cold abated somewhat after the middle of the month, but not the rain, and the month ended with a flood on the 30th, the heaviest day of rain in the year over the South of England. It was a disastrous hay-harvest, nor was there much promise for the ripening grain.

August was an improvement on July, though it was far from perfect. It was not nearly so wet, and it was not exceptionally cold, but its virtues were mainly negative; we rather praised it because it did not wholly ruin the slender hopes of sunshine at the close of summer, than for any real brightness and warmth which it had. There were a few days warmer than any in July, but not one of excessive heat, and the north-east wind, if not wholly gone, had at least relaxed its hold.

September was the one really enjoyable month of the year; the rains of July and August quite ceased from the very beginning of the month; the British farmer, who had nearly despaired of reaping any harvest at all, not only reaped a fairly good harvest, all things considered, but secured it under bright and sunny skies, worthy of summer at its best; and in Scotland the weather was even finer than in the South, a perfect month for the tourist.

October was also a favourable month, though not so good as September; its first week gave rise to an unpleasant suspicion that the winter might be early and severe. The frosts and snows of the first week were more severe in many parts of England than any experienced since that date up to the close of the year. Happily the cold did not continue; if it had done so, October would have been absolutely the coldest October on record; but before the close of the month there came an entire change, and the warmth of the last week was altogether exceptional.

November was a month of storm and rain, and above all it was a month of high temperature. It brought in a period during which the summer and autumn flowers, which had failed to show themselves to advantage at their proper time, put on their most attractive appearance at the duldest season, and the fields were even greener than they were in May and June. November, 1881, was another such month, and, like the November of this year, it closed a season in which almost every month was below average temperature.

December was a little more wintry in its character than November, but not much. Frost was nearly unknown in many parts of England till the month was well advanced, but unfortunately fog was very prevalent, for the storms of November had ceased to blow, and in the absence of fresh winds the fog came in and took possession. Not so wet as November, December was still in many places a rainy month, but just at the close it seemed as if the wet and mild winter were soon to give place to something more seasonable.

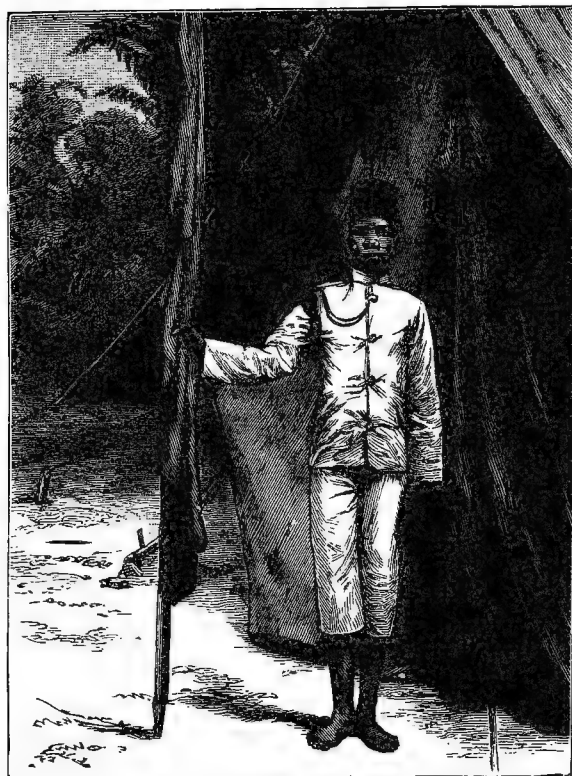
A. C.

## THE STUART EXHIBITION

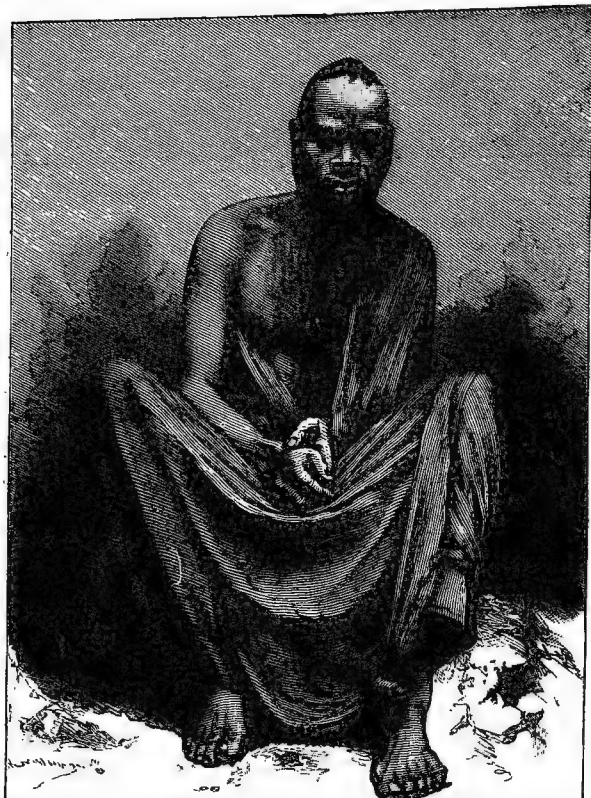
BOTH from an historical and an artistic point of view, the Exhibition of the Royal House of Stuart, just opened at the New Gallery, will be found in the highest degree interesting. A more comprehensive collection illustrating the history of a dynasty has, perhaps, never been brought together. Besides a vast assemblage of historical documents, coins, medals, autographs, costumes, and other personal relics, it contains some two hundred portraits, most of them bearing the unmistakable stamp of authenticity. Among those of very early date, two small half-lengths of "James IV." and his wife "Margaret Tudor," by Holbein, are infinitely the best. Both are good examples of the painter's work, but that of the Queen, who is seen to have been a lady of ample form, bearing a strong resemblance to her royal brother, is the more characteristic of the two. Passing several fairly good pictures of "James V." and "Mary of Guise," we come to a series of nineteen portraits of and their ill-fated daughter, "Mary, Queen of Scots." One of the earliest and most attractive of them is the famous "Le Deuil Blanc," painted by Janet—probably in Paris—soon after the death of Francis II. A stately full-length by Zuccherro, and another by Mytens, strike us as the best of the numerous portraits of the Queen of later date. The facial character in all of them is the same, and they all show that the influence she exercised over her adherents was not greatly due to her physical beauty.

A large picture representing James I. of England as a child kneeling at the tomb of his father Darley, attributed to Lucas de Heere, is historically interesting, but has not much value as a work of art. Several pictures professing to represent the pedantic monarch at various periods of his career are so very unlike each other that they cannot all be authentic portraits. Among the numerous portraits of "Charles I." Henrietta Maria, and other members of the family by Van Dyck, are many masterpieces, but they have all been exhibited at the Academy or the Grosvenor Gallery within the last few years. By W. Dobson there is a life-sized portrait of the King, of great excellence; and by the French painter Claude Lefevre an admirable three-quarter length of the widowed Queen, Lefevre an admirable expression on her aged face. In a quaint and curious picture, by an unknown Dutch painter, Charles II. is seen dancing with his hat on at a ball at the Hague. Among many other portraits of him is one by Sir Peter Lely, in which all the peculiarities of his swarthy and ill-favoured face are depicted with uncompromising fidelity. There are two small portraits of "Mary II." and one of "Queen Anne." The descendants of James II., in





CONSULAR STAFF—A STANDARD BEARER



CHIEF MPAMA—YAO TRIBE



CHIEF KATUNGA—MAKOLOLO TRIBE



CONSULAR STAFF—THE "KILAUGOSI," OR LEADER OF THE CARAVAN



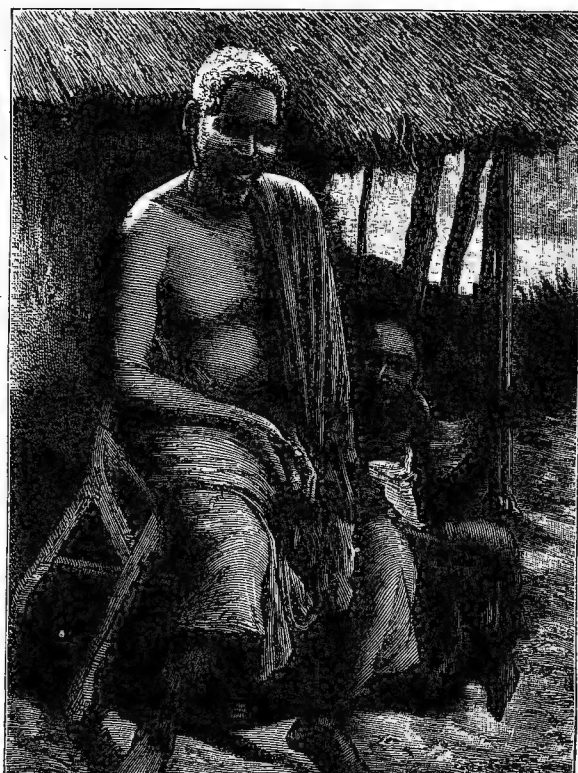
A MANGANJA WOMAN



CHIEF KAFISI—ANGONI TRIBE



CHIEF MALUNGA—YAO TRIBE

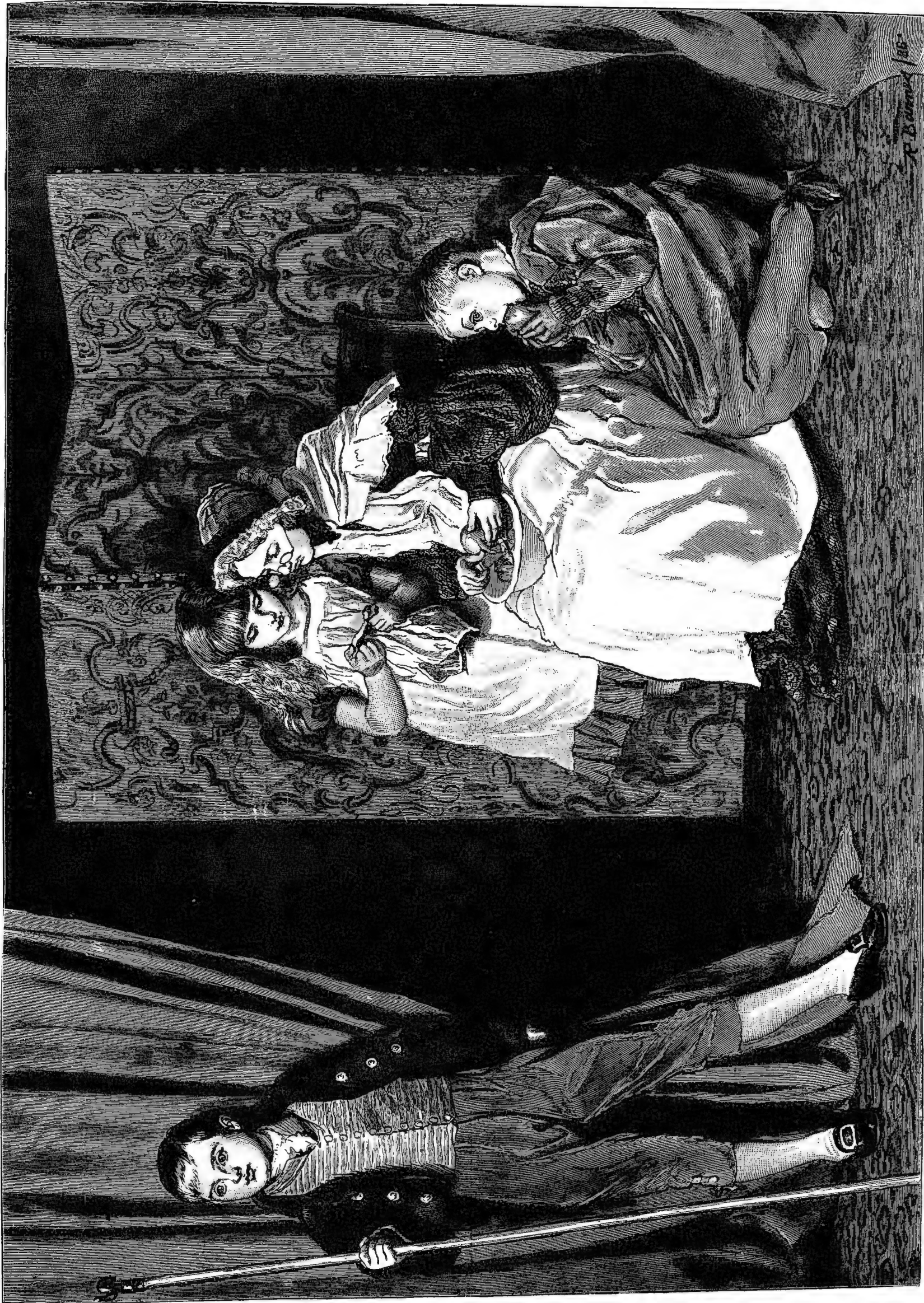


CHIEF MILETA AND HIS SON—YAO TRIBE



CONSULAR STAFF—AN ORDERLY





NURSERY TABLEAUX FOR CHILDREN—THE SEWING LESSON



the male line, are largely represented. Of many portraits of the younger Pretender "Prince Charles Edward," one by an unknown painter representing him in his old age, with a vacant expression on his sensuous face, is the most characteristic, and probably the most faithful. The portraits of his brother Henry, the Cardinal, are also indicative of feeble intellect and infirmity of purpose.

The miniatures, of which there are many in the collection, are full of interest; but most of them, like the coins and medals, are too small to be advantageously seen in their present position. Of the personal relics, none are likely to attract more attention than the oaken chair on which Charles I. sat during his trial, and the two shirts that he wore at his execution. There are, however, many objects that, apart from the associations connected with them, have great beauty. They include many articles of jewellery of delicate workmanship; a ciborium and cover of copper gilt, given by Mary, Queen of Scots, to Sir James Balfour of Burleigh; and an exquisitely wrought tazza in Limoges enamel, bearing her arms with the Dauphin Crown. The catalogue has been carefully compiled, and contains a large number of very interesting historical notes by Mr. F. G. Stephens.



I.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, in the *Nineteenth Century*, brings forcibly before the mind the dangers incidental to our present position of national naval unpreparedness, under the heading "The British Fleet and the State of Europe." He thinks the danger of a rupture between France and Germany a remote possibility; while the temptation we afford our neighbours to attack us he regards as a great one. With reference to this question of a war with France he observes on the oft-used argument, "We don't want to fight," that "that is no reason why France, seeing such a magnificent opportunity afforded her, in the next two or three years should not take advantage of a campaign where she has everything to gain and nothing to lose." As to the Italian alliance, Lord Charles holds that a war of Italy and Britain against France, would probably be "the end of Italy," and for England he says, "The temporary stoppage of her food supply, or even the loss of two battles, might bring about events causing her destruction as an Empire." At the end of this Review Mr. Gladstone writes in terms of warm eulogy of Daniel O'Connell. In all the separate phases of his life and action he observes that the Irish Liberator was "remarkable," but their combination into a whole, and his character as a human being, make him especially worthy of study and admiration. Besides these papers we have in the *Nineteenth*, "Isolation, or Survival of the Unfittest," by the Duke of Argyll; "The Decay of Lying," by Mr. Oscar Wilde; and "Mr. Bryce's American Commonwealth," by Mr. Frederic Harrison.

"War" is the subject which Lord Wolseley has chosen for interesting comment in this month's *Fortnightly*. His remarks are based on Colonel Maurice's article in the last volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He points out the danger of relying upon tradition, rather than common sense, in educating our soldiers, and that it will go hard with a nation that does not make tactics conform to the arms of the day, and to the varying conditions under which war is made and battles fought and won. In the battles of the future, Lord Wolseley tells us, "One remarkable change will be the absence of nearly all that terrific noise which the discharge of five or six hundred field guns and the roar of musketry caused in all great battles." There will, in fact, be no more marching on the

"battle-thunder."—Mr. W. H. Mallock is very thoughtful and suggestive in his paper on "The Scientific Bases of Optimism," where he deals with Mr. Frederic Harrison's recent "Apologia pro Fide Nostra." With regard to the theory of gratitude to ancestral benefactors, Mr. Mallock points out what happens with contemporary benefactors. We owe tea to the Chinese. "Now," he asks, "does benefactors? We care for them as little as they care for us. Chinese? If we feel so little about remote benefactors who are living, we shall hardly feel more about remote benefactors who are dead." He is of opinion also that few men use a scuttle of coal the less because of the dearth of that commodity which may come on posterity. —Well worth perusal is Mr. Edmund Gosse's "Ibsen's Social Dramas." In the seven social dramas of which he treats here, he holds that "Singular greatness is to be recognised;" while he uses the epithets "sweet" and "flute-like" of Ibsen's older lyrics. He claims for him a place among foremost nineteenth-century writers.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's rhetorical onslaught on Liberal Unionists is abundantly answered, in this month's *Contemporary*, by the Duke of Argyll with "A Reply to our Appellant." This paper is a very able and valuable statement of the Unionist objection to the Separatist position. "They ask us," says his Grace, in conclusion, "to place unlimited confidence in their wisdom and sagacity in devising some new British Constitution, of which all we know is that it must be wholly unlike anything we have known before. They ask us to make a 'cock-shy'—not of some scheme of our own—but of the whole system of Government which has been the rich inheritance of a thousand years. We must tell them plainly that neither in righteousness, nor in wisdom, can we trust them, after the exhibition they have made, and are now making of themselves—in both these great spheres of capacity and of character."—The address delivered by Sir Frederick Leighton at the Liverpool Art Congress has been revised by its author, and now appears in the *Contemporary* under the heading "Art in England." With reference to what he says "we mysteriously describe as 'Art furniture,'" he observes "that the absence of living forms imparts to much of the furniture now made in England, unsurpassed as it is in regard to delicacy and finish of handiwork, and frequently elegant in design, a certain look of slightness and flimsy, faddy dilettantism, which prevents it taking that rank in the province of applied art to which it might and should aspire."—There are other interesting papers—"Emile Zola," by Mrs. Crawford, "The Cambridge Apostles of 1830," by Miss Julia Wedgwood, and "Chaos in the House of Commons," by Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P.

The most valuable paper in this month's *National* is "The Value of the Chinese Alliance," by Mr. Demetrius Boulger. Among all possible allies for England he holds that none is more likely to play a useful and determined part than China. If England and China acted together in a war with Russia, the defeat of the latter Power would be a mathematical certainty.—Lady Magnus should be read on "The Higher Education of Women." Her point of view may be estimated from the fact that she does not admire the "much-examined maiden who shall be a more or less unpleasing imitation of an unpleasing masculine mediocrity."

To *Blackwood* Sir Theodore Martin contributes a graceful and spirited translation of Schiller's "Hero and Leander."—The demands of the season are not forgotten, for we have "Christmas Eve on a Haunted Hulk," where the blood-curdling and the eerie are cleverly worked up.—"Notes from the Congo" is more matter-of-fact, and the writer gives a lot of interesting detail about the river so much associated with Stanley's name.—There is also a good biographical criticism of the career of "The Emperor Frederick."

Under the heading "A Practical Philanthropist and His Work," Dr. Knight writes in *Macmillan* of Jean Baptist André Godin, who did so much for the social improvement and well-being of French

mechanics.—A capital paper is contributed to this periodical by Mr. Goldwin Smith on "Shakespeare's Religion and Politics," in which he endeavours to estimate the view of the poet on great practical questions of living interest.

The frontispiece of the *Woman's World* is of "Madame Grand (Princess De Talleyrand)," who must have been a striking-looking lady. About her career Miss A. De Grasse Stephens writes a readable article.—Very amusing and most humorously illustrated by Gordon Browne is "Political Women, from the M.P.'s Point of View." Pretty, too, is "Furmica; or, the Queen of the Ants," which is a legend of the Carpathians told by the Royal writer, "Carmen Sylva."

The frontispiece of the *Magazine of Art* is a photograph of Sir John Millais' painting of "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P." "Mr. Gladstone and His Portraits" forms the subject of an exhaustively illustrated article, by Mr. T. Wemyss Reid.—What should be an interesting addition to press literature is Mr. C. N. Williamson's "Illustrated Journalism in England." This installment of the series deals with "Its Rise," and contains seven illustrations from the original journals.

The frontispiece of the *Art Journal* is an etching by Mr. L. Muller, from a painting by Mr. Fred. Morgan, a pretty picture of life and movement on a village bridge about the beginning of this century. Mr. Francis Sitwell contributes a generally interesting and illustrated article, "Types of Beauty in Renaissance, and Modern Painting."—Mr. Richard Davey asks the question:—"Was Mary Stuart beautiful?" His answer is that she was rather handsome and fascinating than beautiful, although, as a girl and very young woman, she must have been transcendently lovely. However, the illustrations of the paper afford its readers an opportunity of judging for themselves.

There are some neat verses in the *Scottish Art Review*, "Old Morality," by Mr. Edmund Gosse, of which we quote two:—

Ease, bliss, and beauty, which teget  
A sensual faith in things that be,  
Are like a blossoming garden set  
Down by the sea.  
They flourish, till some night-wind blows  
The swelling tide across the land,  
And buries tulip, pink, and rose  
In salt and sand.

*Scribner* is, as usual, full of solid, entertaining matter. From a sensible article on "The Ethics of Controversy," by Mr. George P. Fisher, we extract the following illustrative anecdote. Dr. Emmons of Franklin, New England, after sending out from his rural parish a printed sermon on the Atonement, received from a magisterial metropolitan divine the following note:—"May 1st. My dear Brother,—I have read your sermon on the Atonement, and have wept over it." To which the following answer, equally laconic, was immediately returned:—"May 3rd. Dear Sir,—I have read your letter, and laughed at it. Yours, NATH'L EMMONS."

The Library Association have published for January the first number of a new monthly, the *Library*. It is tastefully put together, costs eightpence, contains much to attract bibliophiles, and opens with an article on "A Forgotten Book of Travels," by Mr. Austin Dobson.

M. Farnand-Drujon writes in *Le Livre* an article with the quaint title, "De la Destruction Volontaire des Livres du Bibliolytie," which contains a great amount of bibliographical lore. Printers and publishers may, perhaps, find suggestive matter in "Le Livre Harmonieux."

We have also received the first number of *National Righteousness*. Its price is twopence, it is edited by Mr. B. Broomhall, and it treats of such things as the Opium Traffic, the Drink Traffic in Africa, and so on.

# SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.

The Best and Surest Remedy for Diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, LUNGS, and STOMACH.

EXTRACT IN FAC SIMILE FROM THE TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED FROM SIR MORELL MACKENZIE:—

*I regard them as extremely valuable in Obsolete Catarrhal affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in catarrhal diseases of the air-passages, and I have frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers.*  
2 September 1887  
Morell Mackenzie  
M.D. Lond.

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## THROAT IRRITATION AND HOARSENESS.

453, Brixton Road, S.W.  
November 9th, 1887.

Gentlemen,—I have tried the Soden Mineral Pastilles in a case of Chronic Catarrh of the pharynx and larger respiratory tubes in an old lady with much benefit. I have also ordered them at the Brixton Dispensary.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,  
T. PRESTON LEWIS, M.D., M.R.C.S.

4, Ludgate Circus Buildings, London  
December 31st, 1887.

Dear Sir,—As one who has undergone the operation of tracheotomy, allow me to bear testimony to the value of the Soden Mineral Pastilles, as they have given me wonderful relief. My advice, as one who has suffered with the throat a great deal, to those in any way so affected, is to give them a trial without delay.

Yours truly, J. HILL.

From the RIGHT REV. BISHOP RICHARDSON.  
I have tried the Soden Mineral Pastilles which you have sent me, and find them excellent. Most cerymen would find their pulp work aided by the use of your lozenges, which clear the voice most remarkably.  
December 25th, 1887.

## BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

7, Lilybank Gardens, Hill Head, Glasgow.

Dear Sir,—I have used the box of Soden Pastilles you sent me some time ago, and am favourably impressed with the result. The case was one of Chronic Bronchitis in an aged patient. There was a marked effect in assisting the solution of the cough, and a general tonic effect, my patient remarking on the assistance to digestion which they afforded.

Yours truly (Signed), ALEX. FREW.

Rose Cottage, Statham, Melton Mowbray.  
Gentlemen,—Your lozenges I received when I was suffering from Influenza, Bronchitis, and Asthma, and I have great pleasure in testifying to their great efficacy in the alleviation and removal of these troublesome affections. I shall have much pleasure in recommending them to my professional friends, as I have never had anything to relieve me so quickly.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) P. CLARK, Surgeon, &c.,  
M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London.

January 18th, 1888.

Denby House, Bushy Park, Bristol  
March 3, 1888.

Proprietors of the Soden Pastilles.  
Sirs,—I have derived benefit from these Pastilles in the case of a severe attack of Bronchitis, and declare that I have never found such benefit from using only three boxes in any other lozenge that I have tried.

Your very grateful servant,  
(Signed) H. Y. OSBORNE.

## COUGHS AND DIPHTHERIA.

Miss CURTIS, daughter of Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., writes:—The Soden Mineral Pastilles are first rate for coughs. I have derived immense benefit since taking them, and my cough is nearly well. Please send me another box.  
November 28th, 1887.

F. L. CURTIS.

Edwyn Ralph Rectory,  
Bromyard, Worcester.

Dear Sirs,—I have used with the greatest success the Soden Mineral Pastilles. My little boy, aged six and a-half years, suffers much from swollen tonsils, which occasionally give rise to a most distressing cough, which is very exhausting. I found that your Pastilles gave him instantaneous relief.

I am, faithfully yours,  
(Signed) E. L. CHILDE-FREEMAN.

December 24th, 1887.

Abercainry, Crieff, N.B.  
January 30th, 1888.

Dear Sir,—I have had four years' suffering from bronchial affection with troublesome cough, and from what I have already experienced of the box which I had a week ago, I have a great idea that I shall benefit very much from them.—Yours truly,

(Signed) F. HARDIE.

## CATARRHS OF THE LUNGS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

3, Weatherby Gardens, South Kensington.  
March 22, 1888.

LORD KEANE has taken the Soden Mineral Pastilles when suffering from Catarrh of the Stomach. They completely cured him, and he can recommend them as the best Lozenge for Coughs, Bronchitis, and Catarrh of the Stomach.

46, Iron Market, Newcastle, Staffs.  
December 30, 1887.

Gentlemen,—My lungs being affected, and being under Dr. Hutton, he asked me to try some of your Pastilles, which I have done, and am pleased to inform you that I have found great relief from the few I have taken.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) JOHN MEENEY.

18, Hampden Street, Birmingham,  
March 26th, 1888.

Gentlemen,—Having purchased your Soden Pastilles I at once obtained relief from a very serious catarrh. I also gave part of one dissolved in water to my child three months old, allaying a very troublesome cough, and giving it ease and comfort. I shall most strongly recommend them to all my friends.

Yours very faithfully  
(Signed) J. C. WHATELEY, D.D.S.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are doubly valuable, inasmuch as they produce simultaneously the most favoured effect upon the organs of digestion. In catarrh of the stomach, hæmorrhoids, and habitual constipation they cause the healing and restoration of the diseased organs by reason of their exceedingly mild action.  
NOTICE.—We have had repeated complaints that unscrupulous traders have tried to palm on their customers the wrong article. Insist on getting the genuine article, called the SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES. Take no other. See each box has Dr. W. Stoelting's signature and our trade mark (two globes, cross, and crescent). Price 1s. 1d., or for 15 stamps, of Soden Mineral Produce Company, 10, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C.

# SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.



"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that

## EPPS'S (GRATEFUL, COMFORTING) COCOA

a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

## LIGHT VERSUS DARKNESS



"SHAKESPEARE—The Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived"—taught the DIVINENESS of FORGIVENESS, of Perpetual MERCY, of CONSTANT PATIENCE, of ENDLESS PEACE, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew these things better than this man, show him!! I KNOW HIM NOT!!— - If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have BURNED HIM; as a POLITICIAN, they would have BEHEADED HIM; but God made him a PLAYER.

"HE TAUGHT THAT KINDNESS IS NOBLER THAN REVENGE!!"

The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When Mercy Seasons Justice,

And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
THE DEEDS OF MERCY."—SHAKESPEARE

What higher aim can man attain

Than conquest over human pain?

## JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the Raging Torrent

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset!!! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you

are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c., &c., then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, is untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' in my last severe attack of fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

## HOW KANDAHAR WAS WON

"During the Afghan War I verily believe Kandahar was won by us all taking up large supplies of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and so arrived fit to overthrow HALF A DOZEN AYUB KHANS."

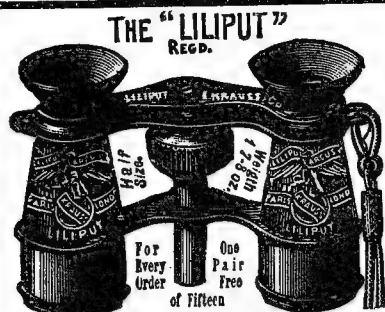
From "MESS STORIES," by G. W. Vyse, published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Prepared only at

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E., BY J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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BALSAM  
OF  
ANISEED,  
THE SUREST COUGH MEDICINE.  
TRY IT.**

Persons who suffer from a CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY CONDITION of the mucous membrane, periodically assuming an acute aspect, in the form of COUGH, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and ASTHMA, will find POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED a friend indeed. Sold by Chemists throughout the World. 1s. 1/4 and 2/3 per bottle. See Trade Mark, Lion, Net, and Mouse. Established 70 years.

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The "LILIPUT" is a very useful, light, but strong vest pocket field and opera glass. Its particular and newly-invented Perfect Achromatic Combination Glasses are made in accordance with the directions of the Technical Artillery Commission Office of Poitiers (France), and render the "LILIPUT" equal if not superior to all the large and cumbersome glasses generally used in the Army, Travelling, Theatres, Races, &c. 50,000 in use all over Europe. Thousands of best testimonials. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on demand.

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DRAWN BY E. F. BREWTHALL

Her heart stopped beating for a moment as she read the Cambridge University telegram.

“THE TENTS OF SHEM”

BY GRANT ALLEN,

AUTHOR OF "THIS MORTAL COIL," "THE DEVIL'S DIE," &C.

## CHAPTER I.

## IN THE DARK CONTINENT

Two young men of most Britannic aspect sat lounging together in long wicker chairs, on the balcony of the English Club at Algiers. They had much reason. It was one of those glorious days, by no means rare, when the sky and climate of the city on the Sahel reach absolute perfection. The wisteria was draping the parapet of the balcony with its profuse tresses of rich amethyst blossom; the long and sweeping semicircle of the bay gleamed like a peacock's neck in hue, or a brilliant opal with its changeful iridescence; and the snow-clad peaks of the Djurjura in the background rose high in the air, glistening white and pink in the reflected glory of the afternoon sun. But the two young men of Britannic aspect, gazing grimly in front of them, made no comment to one another on the beauty and variety of that basking scene. How could they, indeed? They had not been introduced to one another! To admire nature, however obtrusive, in company with a man to whom you have not been introduced is a social solecism. So they sat and lounged, and stroked their moustaches reflectively, and looked at the palm-trees, and the orange-groves, and the white Moorish villas that stud the steep, smiling slopes of Mustapha Supérieur, in the solemn silence of the true-born Englishman.

They might have sat there for ever and said nothing (in which case the world must certainly have lost this present narrative) had

not the felt presence of a Common Want impelled them at last spasmodically to a conversational effort.

"I beg your pardon, but do you happen to have a light about you?" the elder of the two said, in an apologetic voice, drawing a cigar, as he spoke, from the neat little morocco-case in his pocket.

"Curious, but I was just going to ask you the very same thing," his younger companion answered, with a bashful smile. "I've finished my last vesuvium. Suppose we go into the smoking-room and look for a match. Can you tell me where, in this abode of luxury, the smoking-room finds itself?"

"Why, I haven't yet investigated the question," the other replied, rising from his seat as he spoke, "but I'm open to conviction. Let's go and see. My trade's exploring."

"Then I take it for granted you're a new-comer, like myself, as you don't know your way about the club-rooms yet?"

"You put your finger plump on the very point," the elder answered, opening a door on the left in search of the common need. "This is the very thing we need yesterday evening."

"Another coincidence! Precisely my case. I crossed by last night's boat from Marseilles. Ah, here's the smoking-room! May I offer you a light? P'f, p'f, p'f. Thanks, that'll do very well, I think. . . . And how do you feel to-day, after that terrible journey?"

The elder Briton smiled a somewhat grim and restrained smile. He was tall and fair, but much bronzed with the sun. "Never had

such a tossing in all my life before," he answered, quietly. "A horrid voyage. Swaying to and fro from side to side till I thought I should fall off, and be lost to humanity. Talk of the good ship plunging on the sea, indeed, as Theo Marzials does in that rollicking song of his; any other ship I ever sailed on's the merest trifle to it."

"And when did you leave England?" his companion went on, with a polite desire, commendable in youth, to keep up the successfully inaugurated conversation. "You weren't on the *Abd-el-Kader* with us from Marseilles, on Tuesday."

"When did I leave England?" the new acquaintance answered, with a faint twinkle in his eye, amused at the chance of a momentary mystification. "I left England last October, and I've been ever since getting to Algiers. *Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum.*"

"Goodness gracious! By what route?" the youth with the dark moustache inquired, distrusting the Latin, and vaguely suspecting some wily attempt to practise upon his tender years and credulity.

"By the land-route from Tunis, back of the desert, *via* Biskra and Laghouat."

"So I did. Never felt such a tossing in the world before. But

"So I did. Never felt such a tossing in the world before. But it wasn't the sea; it was the ship of the desert. I came here, as far as Blidah at least, true Arab-wise, see-saw, on camel-back."

The dark young man puffed away at his weed for a moment

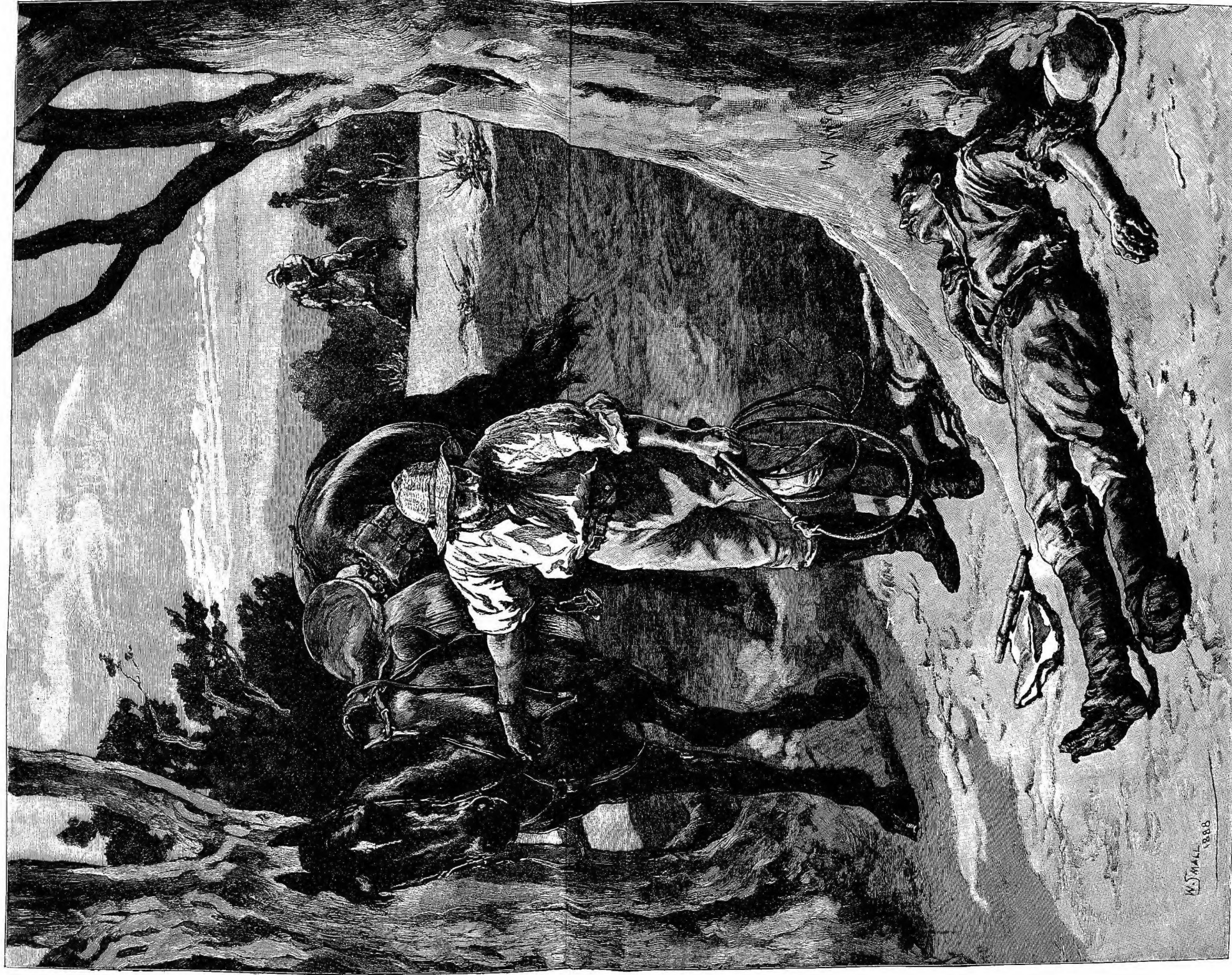


own "devil" had ventured to agree with him. "There's a great deal



Turning from the charms of travel to home attractions, other volumes are devoted to domestic details. Most housekeepers will know "Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management" (Ward, Lock), and, in this new and enlarged edition, will find their old friend a very treasure-house. Fashions and Society have changed materially since Mrs. Beeton's day. Afternoon weddings, "at homes," and five o'clock teas must be provided for, foreign cookery and elaborate table decorations are a necessity, and even vegetarian fads need consideration, while modern cooking appliances alter circumstances. Thus, an immense amount of fresh matter has been added, prices have been changed and recipes re-written, indeed, the whole work is thoroughly revised to suit present requirements.—While housekeepers consult Mrs. Beeton for one aspect of Christmas festivities, the host and the young people may arrange the recreative side from the next books on the list. If stage-smitten, they will find some sparkling short comediettas of modern life in Lady Adelaide Cadogan's "Drawing-room Plays" (Sampson Low), easy to act, and requiring few characters—a desideratum in private theatricals. Or if they want picturesque olden costume, they can choose one of Mr. R. C. Miller's "Historical Tableaux" (Hatchards), though the language is a trifle stilted, and the scenery would be difficult for amateurs to manage. For reciters there is plenty of variety in the prose and poetic extracts of "The Encore Reciter" (Warne), arranged by F. Marshall Steele, and humorous verses galore in Mr. F. Langbridge's "Poets at Play," selections from from British and American authors. Perhaps the polished wit of "Béranger's Poems" (Allen) is more suited to quiet reading than public recitation, but this pretty illustrated volume comes fitly among these poetic collections, Mr. W. Walsh having tried to choose the best translations of the Gallic ballad-writer. To return to social entertainments—magic mysteries are always in favour at Christmas parties, so let the boys study Mr. C. Gilbert's "Card Tricks and Conjuring," or his "Fireworks and Chemical Surprises" (Dean), while the sisters concoct pretty presents out of scraps according to hints given by Miss Clark in "How to Make Gifts and Knickknacks" and "Wool and Paper Flowers" (Dean), valuable to maidens with little pocket-money. And both boys and girls may





"DEAD FROM WANT OF WATER"  
AN INCIDENT OF BUSH LIFE IN AUSTRALIA



beguile dull hours by playing "Numero" and "Patience" (Mortimer), each containing twenty different games in a box.

French stories for the young differ so widely in style and theme from English juvenile literature, that it is as well to give our young people an idea of the reading approved by their contemporaries across the Channel. A trio from Messrs. Hachette are all amusing, and "La Filleule de St. Louis," by F. Dillaye, adds a finished study of thirteenth-century life and customs to a thrilling tale. There is much excitement, too, in the search of a mother for her child as briskly told by Madame de Nanteuil in "Le Général du Maine," while the simple experiences of a young girl in her loved country-home form a charming narrative, "Les Premières Pages," by Madame Z. Fleuriot.—There is a sharp contrast between the quiet humours of Gallic provincial existence and the rugged severity of Scotch life depicted in "The Household of M'Neil" (Clarke). This is a tragic presentment of a wilful girl, and the suffering she brought on her home, described with much tenderness by Mrs. Amelia Barr, who is at her best in rustic character-drawing.—A few final tales of adventure for boys yet linger. Who is not familiar with "Robinson Crusoe," but how many know anything of Woodes Rogers, who discovered Crusoe's prototype, Selkirk, and thus paved the way for Defoe's famous romance? So Mr. R. C. Leslie justly asks in his introduction to the journal of the old British mariner, "Life Aboard a British Privateer in the Reign of Queen Anne" (Chapman and Hall), most interesting in its naive simplicity and practical view of trials and troubles afloat.

The artistic verse-books are more numerous than ever. All are of the same type—graceful monotints illustrating familiar poetic selections. Some are devoted to the beauties of Creation, like "Golden Leaves" and "Sweet Nature" (Nister), arranged by R. E. Mack, or "Sea-Pearls (Nister), ocean ballads concealed in an oyster-shell, a very dainty conceit. Others treat of affairs of the heart, such as "Love Lyrics" (Nister), and some are sacred, like "The Angels' Song" (Nister), by Dr. Sears, or Messrs. Marcus Ward's Evening and Morning Hymns, familiar Psalms, and Christmas Carols. The last publishers' "Floral Alphabet" is also fairly good, while the "Sparks from the Yule Log" (Elliot Stock), struck out by W. G. Churcher, may kindle a laugh by their comic rhymes and drawings. Pretty for the children are both the verses and pictures of "Old Father Christmas" (Nister), by Mrs. L. and R. Mack, and the version of old nursery tales, "There was Once" (Nister), told afresh by Mrs. Oscar Wilde, and jovially illustrated by John Lawson, whose sketches, however, are not so spontaneously comic as Chester Loomis' designs accompanying "Familiar Selections from the Rhymes of Mother Goose" (Nister). There are some amusing stories and cuts in the same publisher's "Holiday Annual," but many of the rhymes are very silly in Messrs. Dean's "Medley of Picture Scraps and Rhymes," where sundry old-fashioned drawings are scattered among many really entertaining illustrations. Now the tales of animals are much better-suited to childish fancy both in Mrs. Hatheway's "Cats in Gloves" (Dean) and "The Story of the Good Dog Rover" (Dean).

Amateur reciters preparing for New Year's gaieties may be recommended to invest in "The Aldine Reciter" (Hutchinson), which will save them much perplexity as to *how* and *what* to recite. Here Mr. Miles provides an excellent selection of modern poetry, varying from grave to gay, and from the ambitious dramatic piece to the simple short ballad. His work thus suits all capacities, while the poems are so minutely classified and indexed as to greatly assist the reciter's decision. The accompanying hints on elocution are also worth study.—The "Baker's Dialect Series" (Routledge) are of similar character on a humbler scale, but equally useful. Prose extracts vary the poetry, and there is a choice between "Irish," "Yankee," "Medley," and "Negro" dialect recitations, together with a "Grand Army Speaker," containing patriotic strains, all well-arranged by G. M. Baker. By-the-by, why should Mr. Pickwick's doings be included among the "Yankee" dialect collection? Not all the recitations are to be left to the elders, for here are some practical "Terracotta Plays" (Smith and Innes), founded by C. M. Prevost on well-known fairy stories, and just the thing for a Christmas houseful of young people. The "Sleeping Beauty" and "Snowdrop and the Dwarfs" are best for juvenile actors, being effective and easily learnt, while "The White Cat" and "Jack and the Beanstalk" are rather older in tone. The plays are also published separately.

The doughty deeds of our countrymen will always find an appreciative audience, whether the heroism in war pictured by Lieutenant-Colonel Marshman in "Brave Deeds" (Griffith and Farran), or the courage in time of peace described by Laura Lane in "Heroes of Every-Day Life" (Cassell). Lieutenant-Colonel Marshman deals with the gallantry of the British soldier from Ramillies to Balaclava, and his spirited sketches are appropriately accompanied by terse accounts of the events illustrated by his pencil. Miss Lane's heroes won their spurs in cooler blood—in the mine or the burning house, on the wreck or the rugged cliff, man and woman alike, brave to save life in a sudden emergency. Such a book should interest all young people.

Few are more competent to give popular lessons on natural history than the Rev. J. G. Wood, and his "Birds and Beasts" (Shaw) is just one of those homely chats about the animal and feather world which charm young people. He gives no dry details, but gossips about the creatures, so as to present them in the most life-like fashion, and the capital illustrations exactly support the text.—Similar practical knowledge of our surroundings—but this time in the floral world—is conveyed by F. and A. Livings in "Twelve White Flowers" (Hamilton, Adams). The prose is better than the pictures, for most of the flowers, though carefully drawn, are stiff, and more like a conventional design for embroidery than the natural blossom.—In theme, "The Artistic Language of Flowers" (Routledge) is a fit companion to the foregoing, but while some of the pages are gracefully designed, the remaining illustrations are poor, in both form and colour.—Now the booklets of "St. Paul's Series," edited by Mr. G. Haité and published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, are much more artistic. They are of the familiar class of poem and monotint vignettes and borderings, some of religious character, such as "The Message of Love," "A Chaplet of Gems," "Golden Love," "Art Thou Weary?" and "Our Father's Promises," some for childish audiences, like "Playmates" and "A Summer's Day," some treating old-fashioned themes like "The Traveller." Misses Edith and Florence Maplestone, Alice and Louisa Manville Fenn, and Evelina Lance, and Messrs. Hards, Finemore, Ricketts, and Fullwood are the artists.—For the young ones "Our Country House," illustrated by J. Kleinmichel, and "A Journey Round the World," depicted by C. Marr (Routledge), combine plentiful coloured pictures and descriptive story, while the same type of amusement in black and white is afforded by "Summer Sunshine" (Routledge) and the specially pretty volume "In the Sunny South" (Smith and Innes), where E. Cuthell tells of childish doings at Mentone, and T. Pym pictures the little ones as bewitching mites. The curious illustrations are perhaps the most attractive portion of "The Adventures of the Moonfaced Princess" (Bentley), a rather puzzling Japaneserie by F. St. J. Orlebar. Children will hardly understand the ways of the Princess, and are more likely to extract real fun from the career of the black doll "Jimmy" (Routledge), whose cruel treatment by a juvenile mistress J. G. Sowerby merrily draws with pen and pencil.

"Puff, the Autobiography of a Dog" (S.P.C.K.), is a capital little book for young children. It contains some pretty effective coloured drawings by Mrs. Katharine Macquoid.

The following books arrived too late for detailed notice:—"The Brown Portmanteau," and other stories, by Curtis Yorke, Sandringham Library (Jarrold and Son). A second edition of "Nature's Fairy Land," by H. W. S. Worsley-Benison; "Through the Shadows," by E. Moir (Elliot Stock), and a re-issue in six volumes of that well-known book "The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction," by Martha Hill and friends, edited by Constance Hill (W. H. Allen and Co.). "Buz," or The Life and Adventures of a Honey Bee (J. W. Arrowsmith.)



MESSRS. G. RICORDI AND CO.—Four of Paolo Tosti's charmingly simple love songs, for which school he has quite a speciality, are, "Malinconia," words by M. de F.—, arranged in five settings; "Vieni," a dainty *barcarola*, words by Carmelo Errico; "Segreto," words by Lorenzo Stecchetti; and "Malia," words by R. E. Pagliara. These songs are all published in three keys.—"We Have Loved," a pleasing poem by John Muir, has also been set to music by the above composer.—"Palomma, è Sera!" a *duettino popolare* for equal voices, words by R. E. Pagliara, music by L. Denza, will surely find favour wherever it is well sung.—Maude V. White has set to music, with taste and originality, "Hidden Love" ("Dulot Kaereighed"), a Norwegian poem by B. Bjornson, and "Hungarian Gipsy Song" ("Die Zigeuner") by Alex. Petofi.—One of Longfellow's poetical gems, "My Heart Hath Its Love," has been set to appropriate music by E. Pizzi, for a voice of medium compass.—Two very taking songs for the drawing-room are "Sweetheart" and "written and composed by F. E. Weatherly and Henri Logé, and "Two in a Garden," by R. S. Hichens and Joseph L. Roedel.—A very good idea is carried out by this firm, it is worthy the imitation of other publishers. Instead of an ordinarily bound album of dance music, there is a stiff portfolio-like cover containing four or more pieces independent one of the other. The example before us contains: "Conferenze Amorse," a sparkling waltz, "Sogno del Cuoro," a tuneful mazurka, "A Quattr' Occhi," a dance-provoking polka, and "Chiaroscuro," a brilliant galop. All four are by G. Capetani di Vincenzo. The collective title of this group is "Veglie d' Inverno."

MISCELLANEOUS.—"Hymn and Collect," by John Collett; the former is a new setting of the well-known words, "Rock of Ages." It is not an improvement upon the original setting.—"A Veteran's Story," written and composed by A. Henwood and Joseph J. Shaw, will take well at a village concert (S. White).—A cheery song, with a unison chorus, is "Christmas Night," written and composed by T. L. Hérold and Ruthven Finlayson (Messrs. Morley and Co.).—"The Estey Organ Tutor," by King Hall, will prove of great utility to players on the Estey American organs, which find favour all over the world, to judge by the fact that two hundred thousand instruments, large and small, have been sold already, whilst their reputation is steadily increasing. This work is divided into two parts, the first being entirely devoted to the Rudiments of Music, and the second comprising Practical Instructions in Playing, together with an extensive and varied collection of music, specially written or arranged for the Estey American organ (Messrs. Hodge and Essex).—No. XII. of "Original Compositions for the Organ," by W. Dawson, is a clever "Pastorale" in A major (W. Dawson, Liverpool).—"Gavottine" for the pianoforte, by Cecil Neilson, is a very fair specimen of its type (Messrs. Osborn and Tuckwood).—An attractive title-page, with a portrait of the popular little heroine after whom it is named, attracts attention to "Mignon's Own Polka-March" for the pianoforte, by Michael Watson; the music is pretty and ear-catching (Charles Jefferys).—"Bom Vinho Valse," by Frank M. Simpson, is melodious and attractive (Messrs. Reid Brothers).



THE hasty reader will think that much of the "Memoirs of Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha" (Remington), is of little interest save to Germans. The hasty reader will be more than usually mistaken. It is worth while to have a dispassionate view, from the standpoint of an intelligent German prince, of the revolution which, beginning in 1848, ended in the Empire; and the student must not be discouraged because most of the actors in the drama are wholly unknown in England, even by name. We are too much given to what may be called political monotheism. Duke Ernest is careful at the outset to remind us "how little it was a single will alone which expressed itself in the great development." Even Prince Bismarck's position (he is not once mentioned in these two volumes) is due not to himself, but to his being identified with this "development." The Schleswig-Holstein question is, of course, exhaustively discussed. Russia wished to preserve Denmark intact; and Lord Palmerston's impetuous advocacy (followed by ignominious desertion) is attributed to his wish to "square" Ambassador Brunnow, justly incensed at the Don Pacifico business. Prince Albert's letters show how firm was the Prince Consort's grasp of German politics. His brother and the other princes were naturally afraid that the end of the King of Prussia's coquetting with the "Reds" would be "a state of things like Switzerland, which is very satisfactory to people in general" (306); but not, of course, to the princes. Prince Albert ("academic and optimistic," his elder brother calls him) pointed out that, "unless an important German prince set himself at the head of the movement, Democracy will run away with it, and the final solution will be a republic." The "universal fright" in 1848 was amusing; the Serene Highnesses, who had resisted any timely concessions, gave in to the pettiest riot, "with the firm intention of taking back their promises on the first opportunity." Duke Ernest was almost the only one who kept his head; and no wonder several admirers wished him (then commanding the Thuringian contingent in Holstein) "to come forward as Emperor and deliverer." If only his duchy, made up of "advanced" Gotha and old-fashioned Coburg, had been a little bigger, or if he had been a Napoleon instead of merely a good general of division, this might have been the solution of the difficulty. The author's quaint English (e.g., "an elementary occurrence" for "a result caused by the elements") is helpful by sometimes forcing the reader to pause and consider what is meant.

Dr. Cunningham Geikie means his "School-Life of Christ" (Hatchards) for "the multitudes, older and younger, who, while shrinking from a Life in two volumes, would be very glad of the story pleasantly, clearly, simply, brightly told." It is not, therefore, an abridgement of his former work, but a new book. The illustrations are interesting; the point of view orthodox evangelical.

Mr. Wyke Bayliss, President of the Royal Society of British Artists, has, in "The Enchanted Island" (Allen), given us a Ruskinian sketch of Art in England, which in the old myths bears that name. He is full of suggestion, as when he remarks that "the Tyndalls of the Victorian Age and the Merlins of the Arthurian are each ecult to the other," and points out that of Christ we have the very face. Of our National Gallery "Ecce Ilomo," the weak mouth

and effeminate hair are faults of the painter falling short of the type that he ought to have realised. And so with any of the Christ pictures; in all, varying as they do in style, force, method, choice of subject, there is but one conception of the face. It is so different with the Virgin, for instance. We commend, too, his remarks on "the Flesh" as carved on Stafford church font. "Evolution in Architecture" is another of the Essays in this readable little book, which ends with a lively attack on Professor Palgrave's "Decline of Art," proving by a formidable array of parallel extracts how largely it is borrowed from Mr. Bayliss's "Witness of Art."

Professor Thorold Rogers carries his uncompromising spirit into everything that he writes. He is a Radical, and therefore Holland is for him "the Holy Land of Modern Europe." Her war against Philip II. was "infinitely more heroic, far more desperate, much more successful, and infinitely more significant than that which Greece waged against Persia. . . . It was the greatest and most important of all European wars." No wonder, therefore, that, having traced the institution of guilds and chartered towns, and the trade between Flanders and England, and the origin of the Dutch navy, in the masterly style which is natural to the author of "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," having sketched the history of the house of Burgundy Hill, Mary granted Holland "the Great Privilege," having sharply outlined Alva and Don John, and Parma and Barneveldt, and De Witt; he regrets that he cannot close his story with the siege of Aix la Chapelle. For it is chiefly on us that he unhesitatingly charges Holland's shameful humiliation; "from Selden's doings and learnings it has been the policy of British statesmen to pander to the most sordid instincts of British traders, and to truckle both to the designs of the Houses of Stuart and Hanover against Dutch Independence." He has a poor opinion of the House of Orange, which "after great services led the country into disgrace, and finally into ruin," but his opinion of the French nobles who, "having taken Philip II.'s money, negotiated with Henry IV. for more money, and place and pardon," is still poorer. . . . "Had Holland, like Flanders, been cursed with nobles, it might well have been despaired of." Despite these extreme views "Holland" (Fisher Unwin) is one of the best of the "Story of Nations" series.

Part XXVI. of the "History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster" (Heywood, Manchester and London) takes us into the important parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham. One regrets the destruction of Prestwich Rectory, "The Dene," and the waste in law costs over Mr. Henshaw's noble charity, the Oldham Blue School. Did Charles Lever, whose father came from Lancashire, belong to the Levers of Alkington?

That the Somali country should have remained "The Unexplored Horn of Africa" (Philip, Fleet Street) till Mr. F. L. James and his brother visited, along with Messrs. Aylmer, Lort-Phillips, and Thrupp, is due to the evil reputation of the inhabitants. They are Gallas, with a strong dash of Caucasian blood; but, none the less, or perhaps for that very reason, they are worse to deal with than the negro. Sir R. Burton's character—"they have all the negro's levity and instability, passing without transition into a state of fury, in which they are capable of the most horrible atrocities"—accounts for the fact that "to be killed was the fate of nearly every white man who ventured into their country." The genial temper, which comes out, for instance, in Mr. James's description of his native lady helps, no doubt accounted for his success; and Mr. Thrupp's tact (see p. 72) must have been a great help. He was, moreover, always most careful to make friends with the priests, for whom he had provided himself with a supply of Korans. One influential priest was so moved that he gave the party "a pastoral round robin," or spiritual letter of credit. The photogravures, "composed" by Mrs. Gordon Hake, are excellent; as are also the coloured plates of birds, insects, &c. Altogether the work is an exceptionally interesting one of its class.

A book on "The Horse" (Bentley), by such a practical master of his subject as the great trainer, Mr. W. Day, could not fail of being valuable, as well as interesting. We are glad that Mr. Day enlivens his subject by something about himself, and by a chapter on climate, in which he propounds the puzzle why, in Europe, horse and cattle and sheep get smaller as you move northward, attaining their minimum in Ireland, while in North America and Asia some of the arctic creatures are bigger than their northern congeners—e.g., the musk ox than the bison. Of course, the chapters on breeding, mating, and the care of mare and foal are practical and excellent. So is that on hunters and troop horses, of which Mr. Day believes (as firmly as Goldsmith did in his day) that we have the best breed in the world. What he says on the increase of speed (in foxes also, p. 264) is curious. His most important chapter is "the half-bred on the farm." A cart horse only walks one and a-half miles an hour; plough with a half-bred, and you save in many ways.

Dr. Hartmann's "Life of Joshua, the Prophet of Nazareth" (Boston: Occult Publishing Company; London: Theosophical Publishing Society), is just what one might expect from the author. Since we merely "appear to be," what matters "whether or not our ideal Christ has ever existed in history?" The attempt to give a historical basis to what rests on intuition is delusive; "The Divine Wisdom never was killed, by the Jews, though he is continually crucified by professed Christians." Jehoshua Ben Pandira tried to overthrow the belief in a limited God; yet his followers made of him such a god, separated him from humanity, and selected him for an object of outward worship. In Egypt, where he was initiated into the "Mysterious brotherhood," he learned the truths, some of which he taught in St. Matthew (Hermes Trismegistus, called in Egyptian *Meti*!), giving great offence to his nation, "whom long continued and abject fear of Jehovah had made a nation of cowards." Dr. Hartmann calls on us to awaken to the inner truth underlying our religion; the latter killeth, as surely as those get crushed under Juggernaut's car who persist in trying to catch a glimpse of the Dwarf therein hidden, instead of seeing that the car is the body, the Dwarf the spiritual principle in man's soul.

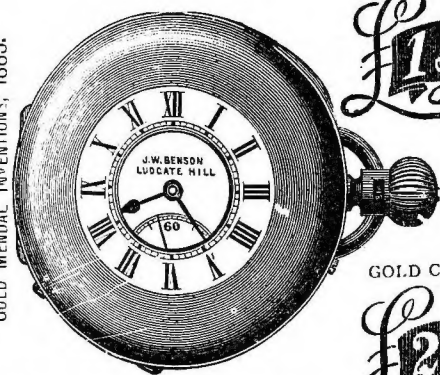
Books like Dr. Hartmann's try the patience even of the broadest-minded. Books like "Rhys Lewis, Minister of Bethel, an Autobiography" (Wrexham: Hughes; London: Simpkin, Marshall), make us, on the contrary, yearn to know more of the thoughts and aspirations of those who, living in the same island, have a little in common with us. It is too true, as Mr. Harris says, explaining when he has translated Daniel Owen's book, that "there are more things in Welsh literature than are dreamt of in the average English reader's philosophy." All the characters in this well-told story are drawn from the life; who that knows Wales or Cornwall does not know the dear old lady who, when her son, unable to contain his new learning, plies her with "Butler," pours scorn on "the mere heathen who drinks the squire's wine and never goes anywhere but to church." Thomas Bartley, too, who to the class-meeting question, "What call was there for Christ to die for us?" fearlessly exclaims, "Well, so far as I can make out, 'twas nothin' in the blessed world only He Himself liked it." We are not surprised that Thomas, hearing a very pious friend is bad with rheumatics, says, "D'y'e know, I don't understand that Great King, look you. A woman like her, who never did anything in the world aginst Him, to be plagued like always, always." Excellent, too, is the "local" who tells the aspirant to preaching to "cultivate cheek—I don't say it's good in itself, but it's a means to an end, and it belongs to a higher order of things than impudence or brazen-facedness." We shall not attempt to analyse Rhys Lewis; we recommend everybody to read it. A tourist who has read it won't be so isolated, as many of us are, in "gallant little Wales."





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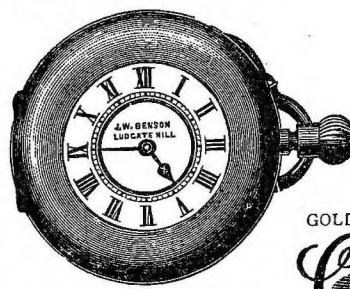
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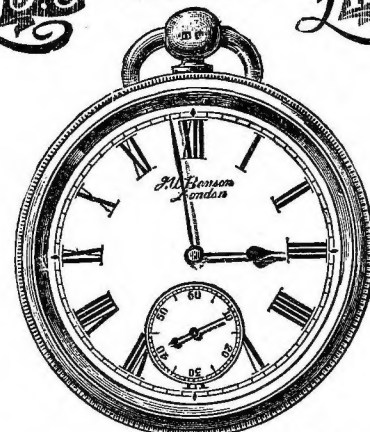
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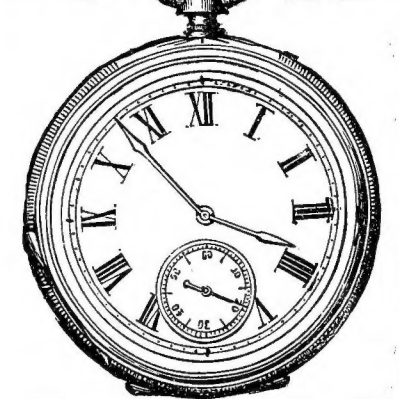
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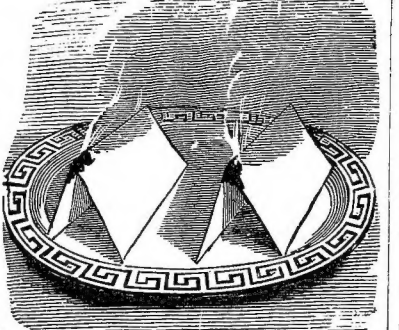
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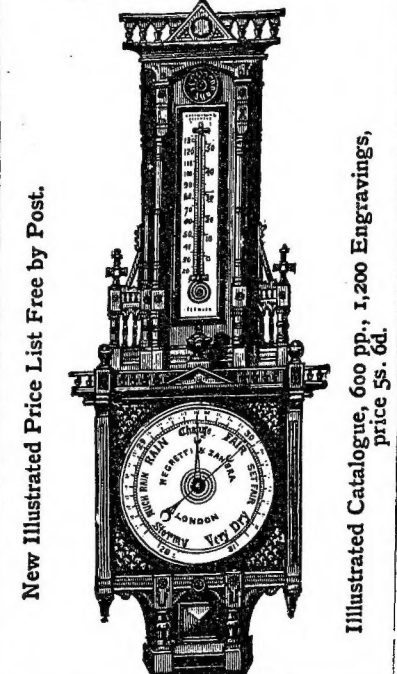
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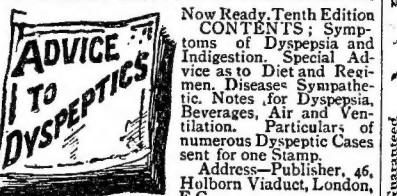
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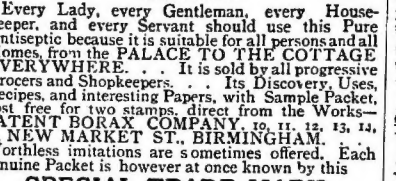
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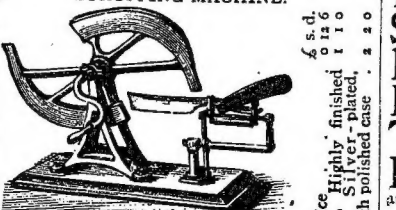
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